

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

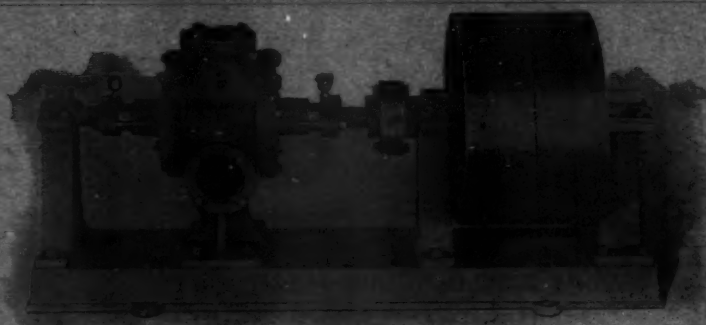
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, MAY 18, 1901.

No. 20.

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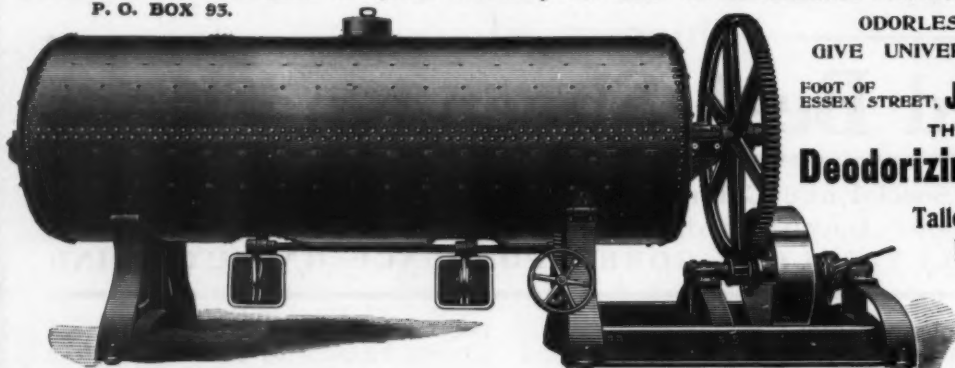
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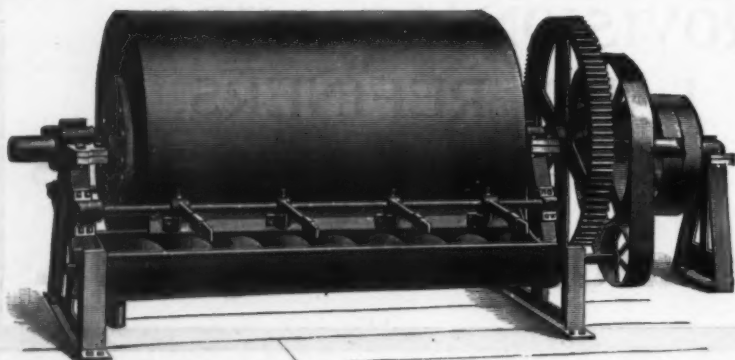
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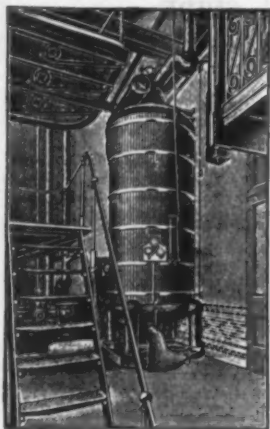
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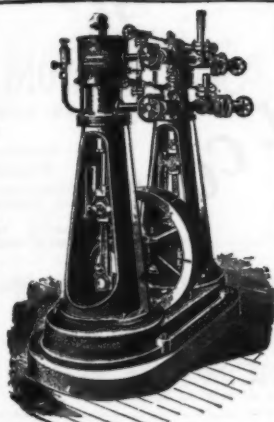
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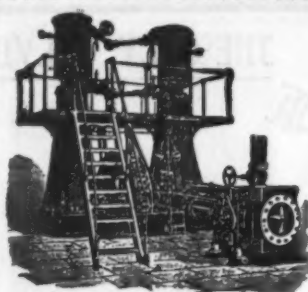
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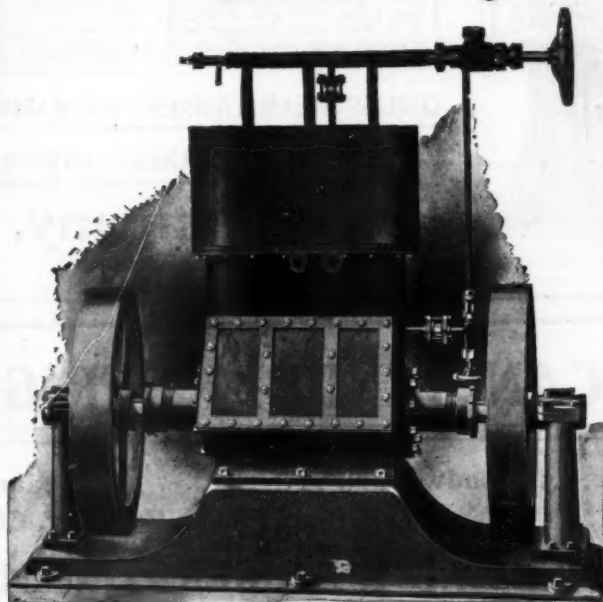
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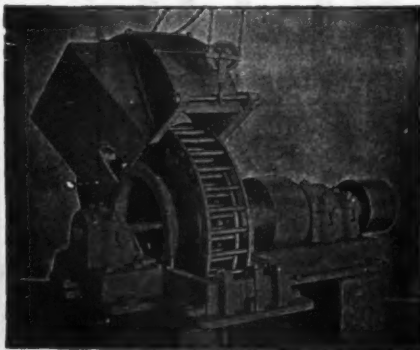


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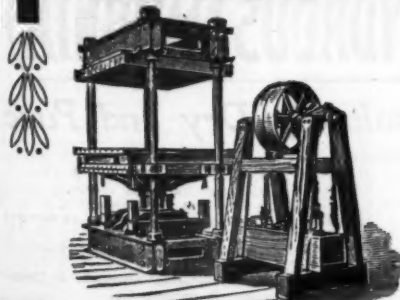
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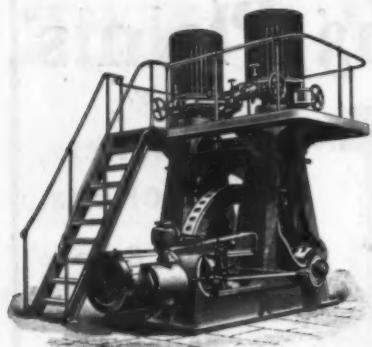
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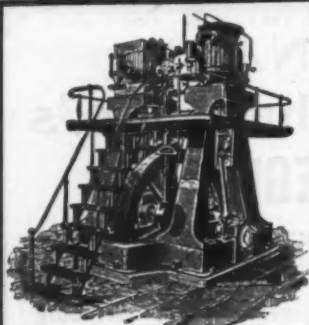
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THE WOOL CONDITIONS

The wool situation has been a puzzler.
There have been scores of reasons as-
signed, more or less calculations, surmises
or bold guesses.

After a careful study of the whole situ-
ation the biggest wool warehousemen,
wool brokers and, at the same time wool
growers in the world sent us the follow-
ing review of the wool situation. We
think that it covers it. Our authority says:

The season just brought to a close,
whether viewed from a grower's or con-
sumer's standpoint, has been one of the
most unsatisfactory in the annals of the
wool business. The prosperous state of
the trade at the time in all the manufac-
turing centres of the world, supported by
the strong statistical position of fine-
haired wools (owing to the greatly di-
minished output since 1894) induced users
of wool to purchase heavily during the
year 1899, at constantly increasing prices.
Yet, hardly had that year closed, when a
decided reaction took place, with, as the
new year progressed, an uninterrupted
series of heavy falls in value, entailing
enormous losses.

While Merino wools have seen lower
rates than those now ruling, we question
if Merino and Crossbred values combined
have ever been at such a low standard.

The enquiry naturally arises—What
were the primary causes for the pheno-
menal drop in values, unparalleled in the
history of the trade. When dealing with
this vexed question, it has been the pre-
vailing custom to give one explanation,
and one only—over speculation—as the
reason for the season's dire disasters.

No doubt over speculation was a very
great factor. Even people outside the
trade bought wool, believing that inflated
values were likely to hold, and that the
demand would increase in strength as the
scarcity of Merino wool made itself man-
ifest.

The latter argument evidently held also
with the legitimate trade, as manufactur-
ers, almost without exception, operated
heavily at liberal prices, on the assump-
tion that abnormal scarcity of fine wools
was in prospect, and that it behooved them
to lay in stocks in good time.

During the period of inflation, which
was one also of excitement in the trade,
two chief elements of danger appeared to

have been lost sight of: One, that the
capital necessary to lay in stocks of nor-
mal size was double the ordinary amount,
and the other that consumers of the pro-
duct of manufactured material, when sud-
denly called upon to pay double the usual
price of their cloth, would look about for
a cheaper substitute.

In due course coincident with the end of
the Christmas vacation of 1899, which
may also be called the period of reflection,
the tide had turned, and the new year saw
the beginning of a series of reverses
which have shaken the trade to its founda-
tions.

Cheaper materials did come into vogue,
and the money market, affected greatly by
the protraction of the South African war,
and also other political troubles, became
tightened; both eventualities placing
those who held stocks of dearly bought
wools in a most difficult position.

In Great Britain the situation became
one of great stringency. Yorkshire houses
were sorely pressed in meeting their en-
gagements. While, however, there were
few and unimportant failures in the ag-
gregate at Bradford, the position on the
Continent was much more extreme. The
troubles there culminated in August in
several large failures.

Financial pressure has throughout the
year forced re-sales of purchased wools on
the market, and this circumstance, com-
bined with others referred to, has kept
the trade in a disturbed condition, and
prevented the rehabilitation of confidence
which has been so longed for by all con-
cerned.

A hopeful feature existing now, and
which ought to give strength to the trade,
is that, at the low values ruling for the
staple to-day, the manufacturers should be
able (with the adjustment of their
finances) to produce a good article at a
cheap rate, without resorting to cotton
mixtures, which the high prices had re-
cently compelled them to use.

But all important to the restoration of
confidence, and an imperative essential to
a normal state of affairs, is the meeting of
the market by growers when their wool be-
comes available for sale. It is generally ad-
mitted by those who have watched closely
the trend of affairs in London last year, that
the hampering of wools with reserves, and
heavy withdrawals, contributed largely to
taking the life out of the market as series
followed series, and were a large factor
in the general disorganization.

The serious mind can draw its own con-
clusions. They present themselves auto-
matically. But there is no doubt that
haste in packing, carelessness in market-
ing and many such incidences which natu-
rally contribute to the congested and dis-
peptic state of the wool situation have had
their effect also. The grades of wools
change and both climate and feed help to
create variations. The situation is more
hopeful, but wool growers and wool hand-
lers must get back to a market basis.

THE SECRETS OF THE WASTE BASKET

Did you ever sit beside a business man, or, more generally, the mail opening secretary or clerk of one and watch the unceremonious manner in which circulars and circular letters are heaved into the waste basket without being opened or read? That is the expensive stuff which deluded firms pay to have printed, pay to mail—a 1c. stamp on each and cost for envelopes, etc.

Circularizing is expensive and fruitless literature. It costs \$50 in postage to send out 5,000 of these circulars. It costs \$5.00 to have them addressed. It costs anywhere from \$5 to \$15, according to convenient size and paper, to have them printed. It costs something to buy 5,000 envelopes in which to enclose them. Time is nothing.

If a reputable special messenger like a respectable trade paper with 5,000 circulation, asks this same circularizing merchant to pay it \$50 for a full display page carrying this same matter to those who will notice and read it the party begins a long harangue about hard times and cutting expenses. He insists, in some cases, on "keying" his ad. But did you ever hear of a circular which was "keyed," or which could stand "a key?" Yet the page ad. in the respected and widely read paper costs less than the actual postage on 5,000 circular letters at 1c. per letter. The page ad. attracts notice.

Think over it yourself and answer your own question as to whether you read your paper or your circular letter correspondence most. Look at your waste basket and see whether it is fuller of waste advertising literature or of your trade and business weekly publications. Yet the former cost twice as much as the latter.

This waste stuff is never mentally absorbed, no matter how expensively attractive it has been presented to the eye.

The waste paper basket was born of this class of literature and each morning it is a kaleidoscope of gaudy and expensive prints which attract no serious attention. It is in the same condition again at the close of business. It is cast out at the opening and the first impression created is that it is an imposter and a fake. The feeling of annoyance at its intrusion in the morning's mail is often expressed in a grunt which emphasizes the vigor with which it is mentally fired at the bottomless pit through a waste basket. That same man carefully glances through his trade paper from a business standpoint, sees a lot of things and carefully notes those which are of value to him.

Then he files the periodical carefully for future reference. At the time of reading or at some future time he desires something. "Yes," he says, reflectively, "let's see. Some firm dealing in that must be advertising in (The National Provisioner, for instance). I will look them up." He takes down the files and begins looking the matter up, saying, "It ought to be in this paper any way."

If he does not find the concern he imagines that it cannot be much of a firm. But who seriously follows a circular. You are a business man, ask yourself the question?

THE "BEEF" HORSE

The Twentieth Century Farmer has, in a serio-facetious vein introduced the question of the "beef horse." Our esteemed contemporary the "Daily National Live Stock Reporter," of St. Louis, passes him down the line. We take the matter seriously. This is what our contemporary says about the beef horse:

The beef horse—the heavy draft breed—is a profitable animal to grow upon all farms located within the corn belt. Pound for pound, he can be raised up to three years of age as cheaply as a steer, and if well bred and sound will bring 7 cents a pound, while the steer will do well to bring 5 cents and have to be fattened up to do that. The risk with the horse is a little greater than with the steer, but as a winter corn-field forager he beats the steer all to pieces. This type of beef horses will be found to be the best for the average farmer to raise, as there is likely to be a continued demand at good prices for this kind of horse. A few men, natural horsemen, can perhaps do better in raising driver horses, but a special liking and knowledge of horses are necessary in this case, which are not required in the other.

When this cumbersome Clydesdale animal gets old and decrepid, fat and lazy, and is just about automobile enough to walk into some illicit horse abattoir his top heavy carcass will make a dangerous competitor in back block quarters for poor grades of beef. He should be a cinch in old age in Germany for sausage manufacturers where bolognas are born of any kind of meat.

The Northwest is cleaning up the cayuse for the European market. The old, worn-out, fat beef horse of the heavy wabbling draft type might afford the prairie abattoir an excuse for pulling up, moving further East and troubling our inspectors who so carefully watch out for these illegal and undersized meats.

EXPORTS FOR APRIL

The exports of provisions for April, as announced by the Treasury Department, follow:—

Cattle.—April, 1900, 25,482 head, value \$2,322,783; 1901, 35,388 head, value \$3,146,018. For ten months of 1900, 271,158 head, value \$23,274,864; 1901, 328,905 head, value \$29,715,523.

Hogs.—April, 1900, 2,046 head, value \$20,512; 1901, 1,386 head, value \$14,658. For ten months of 1900, 21,380 head, value \$157,221; 1901, 13,713 head, value \$146,249.

Canned Beef.—April, 1900, 2,040,822 lbs., value \$197,209; 1901, 3,736,497 lbs., value \$361,493. For ten months of 1900, 49,021,924 lbs., value \$4,603,287; 1901, 46,849,540 lbs., value \$4,656,587.

Fresh Beef.—April, 1900, 25,293,599 lbs., value \$2,214,941; 1901, 33,116,047 lbs., value \$2,986,279. For ten months of 1900, 273,264,524 lbs., value \$23,826,283; 1901, 282,817,219 lbs., value \$25,572,634.

Salted Beef.—April, 1900, 4,413,293 lbs., value \$264,866; 1901, 4,206,995 lbs., value \$235,440. For ten months of 1900, 39,655,334 lbs., value \$2,293,018; 1901, 46,065,092 lbs., value \$2,625,836.

Tallow.—April, 1900, 7,340,660 lbs., value \$380,522; 1901, 4,516,836 lbs., value \$229,343. For ten months of 1900, 70,304,824 lbs., value \$3,451,124; 1901, 69,578,353 lbs., value \$3,464,965.

Bacon.—April, 1900, 37,234,787 lbs., value \$2,908,600; 1901, 31,560,905 lbs., value \$2,868,848. For ten months of 1900, 431,610,653 lbs., value \$32,652,135; 1901, 389,550,837 lbs., value \$31,731,688.

Hams.—April, 1900, 15,477,680 lbs., value \$1,661,568; 1901, 18,574,390 lbs., value \$1,974,096. For ten months of 1900, 151,206,806 lbs., value \$15,579,129; 1901, 167,530,645 lbs., value \$17,759,912.

Pork.—April, 1900, 8,285,067 lbs., value \$574,384; 1901, 10,820,925 lbs., value \$819,716. For ten months of 1900, 118,106,195 lbs., value \$7,565,994; 1901, 133,883,178 lbs., value \$9,444,605.

Lard.—April, 1900, 55,118,000 lbs., value \$3,801,585; 1901, 41,917,692 lbs., value \$3,457,512. For ten months of 1900, 550,248,697 lbs., value \$34,392,045; 1901, 493,431,102 lbs., value \$36,912,790.

Oleomargarine.—April, 1900, 232,214 lbs., value \$22,893; 1901, 605,198 lbs., value \$56,089. For ten months of 1900, 3,349,764 lbs., value \$325,354; 1901, 4,013,310 lbs., value \$387,118.

Oleo Oil.—April, 1900, 10,881,974 lbs., value \$760,172; 1901, 13,360,520 lbs., value \$819,029,620. For ten months of 1900, 111,804,421 lbs., value \$8,081,069; 1901, 126,440,920 lbs., value \$9,218,687.

Butter.—April, 1900, 571,141 lbs., value \$102,180; 1901, 1,299,775 lbs., value \$199,920. For ten months of 1900, 16,195,070 lbs., value \$2,765,366; 1901, 18,750,407 lbs., value \$3,237,895.

Cheese.—April, 1900, 3,497,328 lbs., value \$387,570; 1901, 623,614 lbs., value \$59,931. For ten months of 1900, 28,717,197 lbs., value \$2,975,575; 1901, 29,736,569 lbs., value \$3,020,475.

BIG CATTLE SALE

Day & Cresswell, of Spearfield, S. D., have begun gathering their herd for delivery to the Franklin Cattle Company. This is the largest cattle sale ever made in the Northwest. Day & Cresswell's books call for 20,000 head. The Franklin company is to pay \$31.50 a head upon the final delivery. This year's calves are to be thrown in, while last year's calves are to count. It will take all summer to complete the delivery.

INTERSTATE Cottonseed Crushers Association ANNUAL CONVENTION

New Orleans, La., May 14, 15, 16

(By Our Special Commissioner)

New Orleans, La., May 14.—The fifth annual convention of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association came to order at the West End pavilion on time Tuesday morning. It was the biggest gathering since the organization was formed. The Association has steadily grown and its popularity is no better evinced than by the fact that each year adds to the membership. The new members for this year alone exceed sixty.

Mayor's Address

President Ready tapped the big assemblage to order and at once proceeded to business as per the program published in the last issue of *The National Provisioner*. The address of welcome delivered by the Mayor of New Orleans was one of generous impulses and of open hospitality. It was received with rounds of applause by the large assemblage present.

Mr. Homer responded on behalf of the Association in a very telling speech.

Ready's Suggestive Address

The convention settled into its business harness and worked right along. President Ready delivered an able and suggestive address. It covered the work of the year and outlined the plan of the fighting line. It was impressive and full of earnestness; to use a common phrase, it was full of "horse sense." Secretary-Treasurer Gibson presented the accounts of his stewardships in reports which showed that he had let no grass grow under his feet. These addresses pleased the delegates very much.

The preparations for the discussion of the rules were at once set in motion by the appointment of the proper committees to bring in a report for discussion and action. The butter crowd got a royal good spanking and the matter of organizing for a fight all along the line was placed in some tangible shape.

FINAL SESSIONS

New Orleans, La., May 16.

The greatest convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association closed its session to-night after three days of most interesting and important business had been transacted. Two hundred delegates were in attendance, and in addition to the regular business on hand they enjoyed the sumptuous hospitality of New Orleans.

Throughout the convention there was an air of seriousness that made an impression upon the spectator. The delegates had met for the purpose of honestly considering measures that would be of benefit to the interests of the association, and the

many able papers that were read will certainly bear wholesome fruit in the future.

The new officers elected were A. E. Thornton, president; J. W. Allison, vice president; Col. Robert Gibson, secretary-treasurer; executive committee, Messrs. Thornton, Allison, Gibson, Durham, Haskell and Heflin. The board of control was re-elected almost entirely. The convention decided to meet at Dallas, Tex., next year.

Butterine Delegates Entertain

The butterine delegates entertained the convention at a banquet on Wednesday evening, and it was the unanimous opinion that it was "great." The entertainment was splendid, and the flow of reason better. During the convention resolutions in favor of oleomargarine, and stating the supporting position of the association were unanimously passed. A permanent rules committee of twelve was appointed. An anti-trust resolution was carried, and left no room for doubting the feeling on the subject. Other resolutions passed were: On death of members in the Galveston flood, thanking Senators and Congressmen for their conscientious work in behalf of the cottonseed oil interests, thanking the Hon. Mr. Kasson for his services as treaty minister, thanks to press committee, officers and others.

Important Changes in Rules

A score of important changes in the rules were made by practically unanimous votes. Demurrage on tardy tank cars will hereafter be fixed by arbitration, which will be provided for at Memphis, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Dallas, Galveston, or as near as possible to points of dispute. The new rules seem to be very satisfactory in every respect. The committee on the revision of rules offered an important report, fixing the grades for oil. The most important was one defining that prime summer yellow must be clear, sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and of no deeper color than 35 yellow and 7 1-10 red on equivalent color scale. The invitation of the Pan-American Exposition for a visit of the association was accepted, the date to be selected later, and Col. John F. Hobbs, editor of *The National Provisioner*, was appointed to personally convey the resolution.

A Steamboat Session

The last session of the convention was held on the steamer Natchez to-day, the proceedings going on as the boat made its way along the Mississippi. The delegates are leaving to-night, and the last will go to-morrow. The convention was in every way a great success.

SECRETARY GIBSON'S REPORT

It is a great pleasure to meet you on this, our fifth anniversary. Our association, I am pleased to say, comes through the year in a healthy and prosperous condition, with an increase of some sixty members, and trust before our meeting closes this number will be augmented very considerably; all of which exemplifies the fact that our work is appreciated, and we may confidently anticipate better results as each year rolls around; not alone as to membership, but in banding us closer together in unity of purpose for protection against unjust laws and discriminations.

I believe that our efforts have been to a degree successful in gathering and disseminating information about our crop and markets, and I hope of some benefit to you in the conduct of our business. Any way, we have had a great many letters commending our work, and encouraging us to continue the good fight, which I promise to do with renewed energies, if again favored with your trust and confidence by a continuance in office.

From our program you will note that our time will be well taken up by the reading and discussion of many valuable papers bearing on the conduct of the oil milling business; in consequence, I will confine myself to a few suggestions that I deem pertinent to this occasion.

Secretary's Suggestions

I have had some correspondence with our president, suggesting some changes in our present way of obtaining new members, which now leaves the work almost entirely with our secretary; not that I want to shirk such work, but that I believe it to be the interest of our association that our governing committee of each state take an active part in this work. Their aid will be of great value to us in their respective states. Not only in this can they assist us, but in gathering information, which we should have of the crush of seed of each state, for some one year, as a basis for calculating the crush of each year in proportion to the one year we may get actual tons of seed used by the mills. The yield of products should be had also. It seems to me this information would be of inestimable value, especially to the smaller or individual mills.

We have made one or two unsuccessful attempts to get this information—a majority of the mills refusing "to give their business away," as they term it, while it is a well-known fact that the large or principal companies, with mills in all-cotton growing states, do get this information in

some way, for their own use and benefit, and to the disadvantage of the independent mill, by being posted as to what every mill will crush and their out-turn in products, with full information as to stock of products held, to be made, and sold, and is an advantage that should not exist—nor would it, if the mills of our association will work in unison, and through their governing committee and secretary, gather all this information, so they, too, will be posted as to the value of seed and products, and be better prepared to dispose of their products at their market value as a commercial commodity.

Cotton Oil Exchange

In Texas we have in contemplation the establishment of a Cotton Oil Exchange, or Board of Trade. Something of this kind, they think, should be done, so as to establish prices based on the value of products, the same as is done with cotton, corn, wheat, etc. There is no business of the magnitude of ours without some basis to establish values.

Are we to grope along in the dark, dependent on a handful of operators manipulating the markets for our products to suit themselves, or shall we, through some such organization, as above contemplated, establish our prices on a business basis? Surely in this day of combinations and trusts, it behooves us to be up and active for the protection of our industry and business.

About the Grout Bill

We have with us several friends and members engaged in the manufacture of butterine and other products, in which our oil enters to the extent that warranted us in gathering a committee together to go to Washington to help defeat the unjust taxation and discrimination threatened by the notorious Grout bill. For this defeat we are indebted to our Southern representatives in Congress, particularly in the Senate, who, to a man, stood by and defended our rights to the successful defeat of this infamous bill.

Through the public print we have been given timely warning that this bill will be one of the first introduced in the next Congress, which means another bitter fight, for which we should organize that we may be ready for the attack, with a force in Washington, prepared to gather all information necessary for presentation of facts to our Congressman.

The ship subsidy bill, so heartily indorsed at our Old Point Comfort meeting, met with signal defeat at the last session of Congress.

This bill, on account of its unsatisfactory conditions, could not command the aid nor support of our Southern Senators.

Reciprocity

Reciprocity—to the shame of our great American Congress, this to us and our whole country, most important measure, has been defeated for the benefit and protection of a few minor Eastern manufacturers, and to my sorrow I note that Hon. John A. Kasson, Minister Plenipotentiary, conducting these treaties, has, for the preservation of his self-respect, resigned his position. To this gentleman we are under everlasting obligations for his heroic fight

for the protection of our cotton seed oil against unjust and prohibitory duties threatened by France and other countries. I beg herewith to read and file a letter received from him in answer to inquiries I made of him in regard to the status of the treaties during the last Congress. (Letter.) As soon as we were informed by him that these treaties were hung up in the Senate, we, with the assistance of our mill managers in each state, called on our Southern Senators to use their best efforts to have them considered, or to have the time for their consideration extended. That I am proud to say, we were successful in doing, and I trust such action will be taken at this meeting to so arrange that whoever we have to look after our interests in Washington, may have this matter, too, in his charge, and push these treaties to a ratification by the Senate.

Henson's Idea Good

At our Old Point Comfort meeting Mr. G. N. Henson, of Chattanooga, suggested having a year book of our annual proceedings printed and bound in book form for our members. At the time it was suggested that, as these proceedings were all printed in the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, and could in that way be kept for file, the extra expense for getting them in book form would be too great. Since that time I have consulted our president and others, and we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Henson's plan was a good one, and if not too expensive, should be adopted; and I hereby recommend the appointment of a committee to look into the expense, etc., and if found feasible, to report to the meeting or have it done.

Death of Members

It is my painful duty in closing my report to call your attention to the death of two of our members, Messrs. B. Marshall and W. F. Flash, of Galveston, who lost their lives in the memorable storm (and from its effects) of September 8, 1900, in that city, and ask suitable resolutions by the committee.

In conclusion, I wish to thank our worthy president for his promptness at all times in aiding me in my many calls on him for his valuable assistance, and to the gentlemen who have so kindly furnished us the papers on so many interesting subjects for our edification.

THE PAPERS

During the convention the following papers were read:

WHY THE COTTON GROWING STATES ARE INTERESTED IN PREVENTING THE DESTROYING OF THE OLEOMARGARINE INDUSTRY

BY W. E. MILLER

(Manager Butterine Department Armour Packing Co., Kansas City)

About twenty years ago, amid the most favorable environments, an industry sprang up, which flourished for a time, but before it was able to stand alone the mutterings of a selfish class were audible, which soon burst forth into an active warfare of extermination. The infant industry was the manufacture of butterine. This article being a useful food product, deserved the kindly consideration of the dairy-

men and the fostering care of the state. It grew rapidly in public favor, despite bitter opposition and unprincipled enemies. Little did the manufacturers realize at the time that butterine was destined to be the subject of such vast importance as to clog the wheels of Congress, as it has done during the past session.

Class Legislation

The special agricultural interest, denominated "dairymen," trembling before legitimate competition, seeks to fortify itself behind class legislation and tax the life out of a competing article. Why should this class be protected any more than the manufacturers of butterine, producers of oil, or any other industry? There will always be competition, and it is against the interest of every American citizen to restrict it. New industries tend to cheapen all articles, therefore the consumer gets the benefit.

For a moment let us call your attention to the growth of the butter industry as compared with butterine:

Butter made in the United States in:

	Pounds.
1850	313,000,000
1870	514,000,000
1890	1,205,000,000
1900, (est'd)	1,500,000,000

Above figures are taken from records of United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Butterine made in the United States in:

	Pounds.
1887	21,000,000
1890	32,000,000
1895	56,000,000
1900	107,000,000

Official Figures

These figures are taken from the records of the Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C., and, as butterine manufacturers are compelled to report output, they represent the actual production. On the other hand, creameries and dairies are not required to report output, hence the figures on butter represent only that part of the production which is obtainable in a general way. If it were possible to secure the actual amount made by creameries and on the farm, it would undoubtedly exceed the figures for 1900 by 500,000,000 pounds or more. The amount of butterine manufactured in the United States annually is about 5 per cent of the production of butter.

Selfish Ambition

Overwhelmed with selfish ambition to annihilate a competitor that has built up a business of 107,000,000 pounds in twenty years, as against their enormous output of 1,500,000,000 pounds, this organization seeking protective legislation moved on Congress during the early part of the first session of the last Congress and demanded protection for their so-called tottering industry. Politicians, dairy commissioners, farmers and commission merchants invaded Washington and relieved themselves of a large amount of venom against the sale of butterine. They resorted to every method to strangle the industry, yet through the wisdom of the United States Senate their efforts met with inglorious failure.

We were informed a short time ago by the leader of the National Dairy Association that, while they did not win this year,

yet they were sure of success the next session of Congress; therefore, we must draw all interests closer together, so that we can work as a unit. The dairymen have the most perfect organization in America to-day. The leaders press the button, as it were, and thousands of voters respond—not once in a season, but as many times as called upon. A Congressman very truly said that "the dairymen won their fight in the House through organization; we lost from lack of it." Therefore, realizing the necessity of a more perfect organization, I am here to further interest this association in our cause and to ask for its continued assistance. Just here, consider it apropos to say that we have received the most cordial support from the cotton seed oil people in our recent fight, and I take this occasion to express the heartfelt appreciation of all manufacturers in the United States and to present the sentiments signed by the most prominent firms. It has been my pleasure to attend to all correspondence with this and other allied associations on legislative matters, and each call for assistance was met with a prompt and effective response, and we attribute our success in Washington largely to the gallant fight made by the Southern Senators and Representatives.

Progress of Butterine

The cotton seed oil industry is only a few years older than the butterine industry, but the former has made wonderful progress in a comparatively short time. A product made from what was once considered waste, yet it has enriched the South beyond calculation. As Mr. Culberson, of Paris, Texas, said, when before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate, in speaking of the oil business, "We are an infant industry, we do not ask for protection—but we do ask to be let alone." This also applies to the butterine business. While there is not a very large quantity of refined oil used in the manufacture of butterine as compared with the total amount of oil produced, yet do you know that the butterine industry in the United States is practically undeveloped? State and national laws have retarded our progress. Let us alone for a few years, and we will surprise you with the increase in consumption of refined oil. The possibilities for development are simply unlimited. A dozen new factories have started in the past eighteen months. The total amount of butterine manufactured in 1899 was 83,000,000 pounds, in 1900, 107,000,000 pounds, an increase of 24,000,000 pounds, or 22 per cent.

Butterine Comparisons

Let us compare the butterine business of the United States with other countries:

United Kingdom, with a population of 38,000,000, manufactures 82,000,000 pounds of margarine (as it is called in foreign countries), and imports for consumption 110,000,000 pounds. Average consumed per capita, five pounds. All packages must be branded "Margarine," and the product cannot contain more than 10 per cent. butter fat.

Denmark, with a population of 2,000,000, manufactures 36,000,000 pounds, all of

which is consumed at home, and imports 4,500,000 pounds. Average consumed per capita, 20 pounds. The goods must be branded "Margarine," packed in a prescribed manner, and colored a certain shade, fixed by the Minister of Agriculture.

Norway, with a population of 2,000,000, manufactures 22,000,000 pounds. Amount produced per capita, 11 pounds. No law exists.

Sweden, with a population of 5,000,000, manufactures 22,000,000 pounds. Amount produced per capita, 4 pounds. No law exists.

Germany, with a population of 51,000,000, manufactures 220,000,000 pounds. Average production per capita, 4 pounds. All packages must be branded "Margarine," prints must be cubical in form and the word "Margarine" stamped in sunken letters. Ten per cent. sesame oil is required in all brands to facilitate chemical examination of samples.

Holland, with a population of 5,000,000, manufactures 123,000,000 pounds. Average production, 24 pounds per capita. The word "Margarine" must be stamped on all packages. It cannot be sold at the same counter with butter; a separate location in the store or market place is necessary, and margarine signs must be displayed.

Belgium, with a population of 7,000,000, manufactures 22,000,000 pounds margarine. Average production per capita, 3 pounds. The law compels manufacturers to brand the word "Margarine" on all packages, and requires the use of 5 per cent sesame oil. The use of preservalene is prohibited.

U. S. Product

United States, with a population of 76,000,000, manufactures for domestic use 104,000,000 pounds. No oleomargarine imported. Average consumed per capita $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound. The law compels manufacturers to brand the word "Oleomargarine" on all packages, imposes a tax of two cents a pound on the finished product, and requires manufacturers to pay an annual license of \$600, wholesale dealers \$480, retail dealers \$48.

No Foreign Burden

From the foregoing you will see that no foreign country burdens the oleomargarine industry with either a tax or license, such as we have in this country. Therefore, it is not surprising that the consumption of oleomargarine in the United States is less per capita than any of the countries mentioned.

Our Exports

Fifty-three per cent. of the cottonseed oil produced in the United States last year went abroad. Over four times as much neutral and oleo oil were exported for the manufacture of oleomargarine than was consumed at home. Kill the butterine industry in the United States and the producers of cottonseed oil lose one of their best customers. A patron with the brightest prospects, if not hampered by legislation. In the event of adverse legislation, the butter oil now used for oleomargarine purposes would perhaps be thrown on the foreign market, which would necessarily depress values; or, it would be sold in the United States at Sum-

mer Yellow prices, losing the producer the difference between the prices of the two oils, and most likely depreciating the value of the latter. Values would go down all along the line. The refiner, the producer of crude oil, and last of all, the farmer, would realize less for his seed. Mr. Bond, of Richmond Cotton Oil Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., made the statement before the Senate Agricultural Committee that the price of butter oil had a great deal to do in setting the price of the whole product. On the other hand, what might be the effect on your export trade? There is a growing sentiment in Europe to prohibit the importation of all American food products. Everyone is familiar with the controversy which has been going on for some time over American meats and grain. Russia has always prohibited the importation of cottonseed oil in any form, and France and Germany are seriously considering similar action. What better pretext to stop further importation would these countries want than to call the attention of their politicians to a law passed in the United States practically prohibiting the manufacture of an article containing butter oil? They would say, if its use is restricted in the United States we do not want it.

Use of Taxing Power

The condemnation of oleomargarine as a food product, which contains refined cottonseed oil, might prejudice the oil in the eyes of the consumer and somewhat blight its prospects for cuisine purposes. Class legislation is dangerous, whether state or national. Many classes in recent years have sought protection from the advancing column of the present age, but to no avail. Killing the butterine industry by using the taxing power of the government would establish the most dangerous precedent. Interests innumerable would demand both state and national protection, and the new and weaker industries which should be encouraged and fostered in free America would succumb to the stronger ones controlling the largest number of votes. If the taxing power of the government had been used during the early part of our national history, where would we be to-day? The number of states would never have been forty-six, or the population 76,000,000. What encouragement would there be for invention, because each innovation generally displaces some older and perhaps cruder machine?

In Olive Oil

Olive oil, until a short time ago, was expensive, and a luxury for the rich only; now it is indulged in by both rich and poor, simply because the genuine oil is now mixed with refined cottonseed oil, which blends perfectly, and makes a cheaper, yet just as good an article in every particular. Under the precedent established by taxing oleomargarine out of existence, why not the producers of olive oil in California, importers and dealers in the United States demand a tax of 50 cents a gallon on olive oil containing cottonseed oil? On the other hand, why not tax compound lard, because it takes the place of pure lard in many markets; or the wool growers de-

mand a tax on mixed cotton fabrics, because they are in many cases sold for wool at a much lower price? When once commenced, there is absolutely no limit to taxation.

Would Destroy Industry

The intention of the opposition is not to further regulate the sale of butterine, but to destroy the industry. They have practically acknowledged this on several occasions before the House and Senate Agricultural Committees. If honest, they would accept the substitute bill, which was recommended in the minority report of the Agricultural Committee of both House and Senate. This bill makes no change in the present tax of two cents a pound, or in the license of the manufacturer, wholesale or retail dealer. It compels the manufacturer to pack all butterine in original packages of 1, 2 and 3 pounds. The word "Oleomargarine" must be imprinted in the butterine, also printed on the wrapper, together with the name of the manufacturer, and the government stamp encircles the package, the same as a package of tobacco. In addition to this, the outside wooden package is branded "Oleomargarine," and the number, district, gross, tare and net weight given. Penalties for violating any of the provisions of this bill are, a fine for the first offense of \$100, or not more than \$500, and to be imprisoned for thirty days, and not more than six months, and for the second and every subsequent offense a fine of not less than \$200, nor more than \$1,000, and to be imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than two years.

A Good Bill

The main contention of the dairymen has been that the retail dealer sells butterine for butter. Does this bill not preclude the possibility of fraud of this nature? In the fact of such penalties, would a dealer dare remove the stamp, deface the marks on a one-pound roll so that he could sell it for butter? We answer, no! This bill practically eliminates the temptation to deceive the purchaser, and in our opinion is the solution of the entire oleomargarine problem. Realizing the fact that the opposition seem determined to annihilate rather than regulate our industry, we appeal to the cotton interests of the South to support our cause through another session of Congress, and we are confident that the dairymen will wake up to their folly and cease this unrighteous warfare.

IMPORTANCE OF A HIGHER QUALITY OF CRUDE COTTONSEED OIL

BY W. B. ALBRIGHT

(Refinery Department Swift & Company, Chicago)

At the request of our esteemed secretary, I am to say a few words upon the importance of a higher quality of crude cottonseed oil, and yet it seems almost unnecessary to call the attention of such an intelligent body of men to a fact of such self-evident importance.

The past season has been an exceptional season in demonstrating the value of quality. It seldom happens that a season is more favorable to the marketing of high-grade oil at a premium than the cotton oil season now just coming to a close. The

season opened with all surrounding fats commanding high values. You mill men started your season under favorable circumstances and paid high prices for seed.

Want Prime Oil

As is customary with each new season, the buyers stood eager and ready to exchange their gold for prime crude cotton seed oil at a price f.o.b. mill, terms sight draft, bill of lading attached. Business started at good prices and in large volume, when suddenly the buyers became timid. They knew the quality of their gold in the bank, but they did not know the quality of prime crude cottonseed oil, which would be delivered to them in exchange for their good money. It is safe to estimate that a loss of four million dollars was sustained by the cotton oil milling industry the past season, on account of the uncertain quality of prime crude cotton seed oil. It is true that the buyer expected some depreciation in grade on account of the climatic conditions prevailing during the latter half of the growing season of the cotton crop, but it soon became evident that many crude oil mill managers had an idea that any kind of crude oil made out of high priced seed must necessarily be prime, and when this fact was pressed home to the buyers, the whole industry was made to feel the evil of such loose methods of thinking.

Large Production Possible

I am sure a much larger volume of prime crude oil could have been made the last season than was made, and I wish now to call your attention to a very great evil practiced by many crude oil mills. I refer to the habit or custom of working up poor quality of seed in small proportions with a better grade. Many mill managers do this, perhaps honestly believing that in connection with their superior method of cooking, the oil will come out prime, and possibly there are some managers who actually believe that a certain amount of off seed worked with a large amount of prime seed (in their superior method of cooking) will actually produce a better grade of oil than they could make from the best quality of seed alone. However, seriously speaking, the evil of mixing poor seed with better seed is a great evil, and is largely practiced. It should be the object of mill men to grade their seed and to work one grade at a time.

Grading Necessary

I know of no fat where quality commands so little premium as crude cotton seed oil. This is largely due to the absence of well defined standards of grade. Cotton oil crushers have been pounding along, selling crude oil for years, in every sense of that word "crude," strictly crude, guaranteed crude. Happily there are signs of improvement in this direction, and if definite standards are established, then the members of this association can safely trust buyers to pay full value, according to grade received. But the question of quality is not entirely a commercial question. The manufacturing points involved in this question are many. I will offer, however, only one or two suggestions in this direction.

1.—The capacity for working up seed promptly should be as great as possible, to avoid heating of the seed when full of moisture.

2.—The method of cooking should be submitted to careful investigation by each mill and the special requirements of the seed should be ascertained from time to time by means of a small experimental cooker.

Methods of Cooking

It will be found that the best oil can be made by a proper adjustment of the time of cooking and the temperature at which it is cooked. These two features will be found to vary with different seasons and from time to time, according to the condition of the seed, and I can think of nothing that promises such profitable returns to mill men as the establishment at some convenient place in the mill of an experimental test cooker.

3.—Should a mill man wish to get to the top of his profession, it would pay him to investigate through his chemist the character of the red coloring matter, which is always contained in crude cottonseed oil. Some of you have probably done so already, and it is hardly practicable or possible for all mill men to do this; but it may be interesting to you to know that the most objectionable color that we have to deal with in cottonseed oil is a red resinous substance not completely removed from crude oil by caustic soda, but largely removed from yellow oils by means of clays. This red coloring matter can be obtained by abstracting it from the clays with boiling alcohol.

Should Be Investigated

It might be a good thing for this association to undertake, through some competent chemist, investigations of this red coloring matter, but for the crude oil mill manager, it is practically sufficient that he knows what kind of yellow oil can be made from his crude, and in order to ascertain this, every mill should make daily tests of its crude oil with caustic soda solution. Variations in the quality of oil manufactured would be quickly discernable when tested in this way, and an active mill manager would not be long in discovering the source of the trouble.

I believe there is room for very great improvement in the manufacture of higher grade crude cotton seed oil, and the time is fast approaching when cotton seed oil can easily take a higher range of value in comparison with other edible fats, provided a high-grade quality can be maintained for a very large percentage of the product. The trouble is that the percentage of strictly high-grade oil is small. The best cotton oil is only known to a small class of manufacturers. The public eats it under a different name. The oil the public eats and knows as cotton oil, is as a rule, a very common quality. Whenever, therefore, it becomes possible to reverse this order of things, and most of the oil made is of a superior grade, then cottonseed oil will begin to receive its true market value as an edible fat.

(Continued on page 25)

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, ROOM 424 RIALTO BLDG., CHICAGO

Packinghouse Notes

Kansas City, May 14.—Edward A. Cudahy, of Omaha, who is in this city, is quoted as saying he will if necessary double his reward of \$25,000 to secure the capture of Pat Crowe, the alleged kidnapper of his son. "I want the satisfaction of having the matter cleared up as well as of seeing Crowe punished," said he. "If necessary I will double my reward."

Railroad Notes

C. W. Kouns, general superintendent of the Santa Fe at Topeka, has been made superintendent of transportation, vice A. W. Towseley.

It is unlikely that any system of equal mileage is spending so much for new equipment this year as the Big Four. Since January last the company has received five heavy consolidated freight engines, and twelve more are building. Six new heavy passenger engines of the ten-wheel type have been placed in service, and four more will soon be received; also four switching engines. This month there will be delivered 700 box cars and seventy coal cars, and next month the Pullman Company will begin the delivery of 1,500 new box cars. Ten complete modern trains have been provided for the passenger department, and more are in contemplation.

Officials of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road are preparing a new schedule of wages for the employees of the machine-shops at Danville. The shops give employment to between 2,000 and 3,000 men, but it is not known just what proportion of them will be accorded an increase. The new schedule is being carefully prepared, and it is understood that while there will not be a horizontal raise a majority of the men will be benefitted. The ratio of increase will range between 10 and 30 cents a day.

The Big Four has thirty or more locomotives which are too light for the heavy service on their roads, and will sell them for service on some branch lines of their less important system or consign them to the scrap-heap.

On the Illinois Central there are forty-

three shops which give employment to over 9,000 employees, and in the wage increase every man and boy employed in the shops is benefited. In these shops there are eighteen classes of trades.

The equipment of the Lake Shore is 524 locomotives, 430 coaches, 21,058 freight cars of all descriptions. The cost of maintenance was, in the last fiscal year, for locomotives \$1,555,657, for passenger equipment, \$336,476, and for freight equipment \$1,800,477. This expenditure includes the cost of new equipment purchased and built as follows: Sixty-seven locomotives, nine passenger cars and 1,008 freight cars of all descriptions. During the year 1,240 miles of new steel rails were laid, 687,283 cross ties put in, 151 miles of wire fence built and 144 miles ballasted with gravel, cinders or stone. The Lake Shore proper operates 2,733 miles of main line and branches, including leased lines.

Board of Trade Notes

The Open Board of Trade, at its annual election Tuesday, elected the following ticket: President, C. Q. Albertson; vice-president, William Duncan; directors, J. V. Lamson, L. A. Howard, F. C. Hampson, A. A. Howard; committee of arbitration, F. G. Barnard, G. W. Lamb, E. F. Wanzer, E. D. Rogers; committee of appeal, T. Balch, F. S. Cowles, J. K. Comstock and M. N. Pietz.

The proposal before the Board of Trade directors to create a board of review to settle the many controversies arising over the grading of grain was not disposed of Tuesday. It had been submitted to the counsel of the exchange, and an intimation from that source that there were doubts whether the directors had the right to create such a tribunal caused further delay. Counsel Robbins is inclined to hold the creation of such an important body as this board of review would be by mere regulation of the directors might be legal. He has not definitely decided the point. It is understood he holds the body should be created by a vote of the association. In case he formally takes this view it is said the proposal will not be presented to the membership for a vote.

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

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No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.

Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hocks, Etc.

HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

PAN-AMERICAN NOTES

The demand for space and the unavoidable extension of the scope of the Exposition, coupled with the failure of Congress to make an additional appropriation, have rendered it necessary to provide locally an additional sum of \$500,000.

The Board of Directors have effected this through the issue of second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

The confidence felt by the public in the success of the Pan-American Exposition, and the popular support given to it, is strikingly illustrated by the manner in which these second mortgage bonds have been taken up.

Up to the close of business on April 16th, 604 persons had subscribed for \$427,870 worth of the \$500,000 issue.

The New York State exhibit which is being installed by Mr. Arthur Parsons is perhaps the farthest advanced. The great arched entrance has already been constructed, and a large pyramid which is to contain a collection of clays and clay products occupying the center of the space, is now complete.

Manufacturing Sites on St. Clair River

Unequaled Rail and Water Transportation to both Eastern and Western Markets. Low Taxation.

Manufacturers contemplating a change of location will do well to correspond with us.

SOUTH PORT HURON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

Port Huron, Mich.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

The Burlington road expects to carry 65,000 head of cattle in the northern movement.

It is rumored that H. Hurni, of Sioux City, Ia., may operate the Sterling Packing Co. plant at that place.

The Attorney-General of Utah has rendered an opinion in which he says that oleomargarine may be made and sold in that State under certain restrictions.

The Maryland Can & Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated.

The tannery at Wausau, Wis., has been sold to the United States Tannery Co., of Ridgeway, Pa.

The National Glue Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has increased capital stock to \$200,000.

The Hammond Packing Co. has filed articles of incorporation at Little Rock, Ark., naming G. W. Fleetwood as agent.

LATE ICE NOTES

—J. Forward, Meadowville, Va., will build a creamery.

—The Diamond Ice & Coal Co., Pueblo, Col., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated.

LATE COTTONSEED NOTES

T. J. Brewster, Magnolia, Ark., is interested in new oil mill.

The Morrillton Cotton Oil Company, Morrillton, Ark., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated.

The Chesterfield County Cotton Oil Co. Cheraw, S. C., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

The Rich Mill Oil Mill Co., Spartanburg, S. C., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

The Terrill Cotton Oil Co., Terrill, Tex., will erect new mill to cost \$100,000.

Produce Exchange Notes

The Produce Exchange for five years has been paying over its surplus profits annually into the Gratuity Fund, and by that amount assessments from the fund upon the members have been abated. An amendment to the by-laws was offered this week for ballot by the members with the object of doing away with future payments from the Exchange to the fund; it was defeated by a large vote. However, from May 1, according to the old by-laws, only half of the profits will be turned over, while the remainder will be under the control of the Exchange itself.

Henry C. Butcher, president of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., was at the Produce Exchange this week.

Down town merchants, those connected with the Produce Exchange particularly, were greatly shocked over the report that that highly regarded business man, Frank W. Commiskey, had been prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy, and that he was not expected to live. It appears that on Tuesday of this week he was in that noted group of old time merchants, gentlemen who have practically retired from business, which gather almost daily throughout the year on the croquet lawn at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, for the purpose of indulging in the game, when he suddenly fell to the ground from the attack.

Mr. Commiskey was, for many years, active with the Central Lard Co., of New

York city; he was also, until latterly, a member of the Produce Exchange Board of Managers.

Members of the Produce Exchange interested in the West Indian trade, telegraphed this week to Washington concerning the Cuban tariff; they received word as follows: "Revision of the Cuban tariff now being considered by the commission in Havana, date of promulgation and when effective not yet determined; will need approval of Secretary before promulgation."

Visitors at the Exchange: N. T. G. Bristol, Seth Callon, A. Berg, Lumbert Diesel, Frank Drisel, Chicago; R. A. Corwin, Cincinnati; G. T. Wayland, Kansas City; J. Fennelly, New Orleans.

Proposed for membership: Walter Fitch, grain; Leslie Alison Burritt, freights; T. A. McIntyre, Jr., grain; Samuel C. Scotten, commission.

Produce Exchange memberships quoted at about \$400 to \$450.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

	MAY 11.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Chicago	100	12,000	5,000	
Kansas City	200	7,000	...	
Omaha .....	...	4,500	...	
St. Louis	25	2,000	1,200	
	MAY 13.			
Chicago	18,500	26,000	16,000	
Kansas City	2,000	5,000	5,250	
Omaha	3,000	9,000	4,000	
St. Louis	2,300	4,500	800	
	MAY 14.			
Chicago	2,500	15,000	8,000	
Kansas City	3,000	22,000	6,000	
Omaha	4,000	7,500	6,500	
St. Louis	3,000	8,000	5,500	
	MAY 15.			
Chicago	19,500	27,000	12,000	
Kansas City	4,000	22,000	4,000	
Omaha	2,500	8,000	5,250	
St. Louis	2,700	6,500	2,000	
	MAY 16.			
Chicago	9,500	24,000	12,000	
Kansas City	3,000	17,000	3,000	
Omaha	3,500	7,500	2,500	
St. Louis	1,400	7,500	2,000	
	May 17.			
Chicago	1,500	16,000	7,000	
Kansas City	1,500	15,000	2,000	
Omaha	1,800	7,500	1,500	
St. Louis	200	6,500	400	

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS**Cottonseed Oil**

Market rather stronger; 34c. bid for prime yellow, May; 33c. bid for good off yellow; better supported lard market becoming the steadier feeling.

Provisions

Opened about steady, upwards ruled rather firmer for lard and ribs; cash demands increasing. Compound lard in New York advanced to 6¢@6½¢.

Tallow

A better undertone; little more demand; city, hotels, firm at 4¢ and tcs. 5. Weekly contract deliveries to home trade went in at 4¢.

Oleo Stearine

Strong, at 8¾¢.

LATE CHICAGO NOTES

William Wood has returned from a three weeks' trip. He spent most of his time in South Dakota, being interested in some cattle which are being fed at Brookings and Huron. He reports the country prosperous, with about the average amount of stock on feed. Hogs are lighter in weight than usual, and com-

paratively few cattle are ready for market at present.

J. F. Rankin, of Media, Iowa, was here with one load of cattle and one load of hogs, both of his own feeding. The hogs, light mixed, sold at \$5.75, and the cattle \$5.45, averaging 1,395 lbs. He reports the usual number of hogs on feed, but less than the average number of cattle.

FISH FOR SHEEP

A new sheep food has been found in Maine, particularly that part of it near the seacoast and on the small islands which dot the coastline. It is nothing less than fish, and it is said that the sheep feeding on them do fairly well. Most of the sheep upon which the experiment has been tried are pastured upon the small islands, many of which are but a few acres in extent.

It costs but little to feed sheep on this island range, on which there is good grass through the summer and plenty of seaweeds in the winter.

There is a small fish known as the tommycod, large numbers of which are at times thrown up on the rocks by the waves, and these fish, together with the weeds also drifted on the shores by the higher tides, sustain the sheep without any other food during the winter when there is no grass, but only hay. Another fish is the frost fish, and these, as also the tommycod, may be purchased for 50 cents a barrel, one barrel feeding three sheep through the winter. Fish may be bought for \$8 a ton, one ton feeding sixteen sheep during the winter. On this feed the sheep yield a fleece of from four to seven pounds of a good quality of wool. These small fish when put up in tin boxes are the common sardines, of which those persons who eat them as a luxury never think of the source, nor of the fact that what they consume as a luxury is the main support of the island sheep of Maine.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Page & Son, Portland, Ore., are erecting a large packing house.

The glue factory of M. Levy, Fostoria, O., was destroyed by fire.

Col. Harvey E. Conger, of Waco, Tex., a noted live stock breeder, is dead.

It is estimated that there are now 400,000 cases of eggs in Chicago coolers.

The Cudahy Packing Co. has ordered 217 refrigerator cars for delivery in July.

It is reported that the Halstead Pork Packing Co. will erect a plant in Jersey City, N. J.

A slaughterhouse at Twelfth and Titan streets, Philadelphia, Pa., has been declared a nuisance.

The plant of the Seymour Hide & Leather Co., Seymour, Ind., was damaged by fire; loss \$10,000.

The Blissfield Robe & Tannery Co., Blissfield, Mich., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

Frederick Toupan and others have secured a permit to operate a slaughter house in St. Bernard Parish, La.

The Schauweker Bros. Oak Leather Co., Columbus, O., has increased capital stock from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

W. E. Hughes, of Denver, Col., has bought 6,000 steers at Estelline, Tex., for shipment to his Montana ranch.

D. E. Postle, architect, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill., has prepared plans for a soap factory at 842 Austin avenue.

The Consumers' Can Co., Baltimore, Md., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by E. F. Kirwan, George Smith and Henry Fleming.

The Wilson Live Stock Co., Creston, Ia., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by L. B. Wilson, E. W. Wilson and M. S. Wilson.

The J. G. Curtis Leather Co., New York, capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by W. Y. Bogles; R. M. Boyd, attorney, New York.

The Cincinnati Union Stock Yards Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. on common stock, payable June 1.

The National Dried Beef Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by G. M. Popham, D. M. Trumbull and H. G. Miller, Jr.

Since March 1 the packing houses of Indianapolis, Ind., have killed 147,000 hogs,

as compared with 144,000 for the same period last year.

The Milpetas Land & Stock Co., San Jose, Cal., capital \$339,000, has been incorporated by Henry Curtner, J. A. Evans, F. M. Evans, and others.

The International Land & Cattle Co., Las Cruces, N. M., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by L. Bolzo, J. H. White, E. C. Roberts, and others.

The Oklahoma Salt Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by J. M. Remington, E. Cook, George Cook, and others.

J. V. Farwell and A. G. Boyce have sold to E. L. Halsell, of Vinita, I. T., 150,000 acres of land, 7,000 head of cattle in Hartley county, Tex.

The Coffin-Fletcher Packing Co., Cincinnati, O., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by L. W. Fletcher, S. H. Fletcher and A. W. Coffin.

There was one shipment of 800 head of cattle from the Jersey City stockyards to England last week, the largest that ever left that center.

The rumor of a combination of Pittsburg tanneries is again reported. It is said that options have been given on all the plants wanted.

Swift & Company, Kansas City branch, have been awarded the contract for supplying meat to the Missouri penitentiary during the next year.

F. W. Cheshire, manager of the Syracuse branch of the Kingan Provision Co., is making a visit to the company's headquarters at Indianapolis.

Armour & Company, South Omaha branch, have been awarded the contract by the government for 100,000 pounds of bacon for the Department of Alaska.

Schedules in the assignment of Arnold R. Weber, 93 Gold street, New York, broker in hides and skins, show direct liabilities of \$88,981, nominal assets \$34,172, actual assets \$31,102.

The New Orange Decorative Leather Co., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by J. E. Dann, Roselle, N. J.; S. W. Dann, M. W. Dann, Crawford, N. J.; C. D. Meyer, attorney, Kilzabeth, N. J.

(Late Trade Gleanings, page 18.)

Cudahy Negotiating for Plant

Reports from St. Paul, Minn., say that the Cudahy Packing Company is negotiating for a plant at the South St. Paul yards.

BOUGHT SALT PLANT

The Empire State Salt Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., have now bought the works of the National Salt Company, at Le Roy, N. Y., and will hereafter manufacture their own salt. The Empire State Salt Company was incorporated about a month ago with \$100,000 capital stock. Among the organizers are Christian Klinck, Jacob Dold, Isaac Weill, J. H. Kamman and Nathan Wolff. This company started to look about for a plant, and finally settled upon the factory of the National Salt Company at Le Roy. Negotiations were carried on for some time and have just been completed. The Empire State Salt Company buys the Le Roy plant for \$90,000.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending May 4, 1901:

	Week May 11, 1901.	Week May 12, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to May 11, 1901.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom....	408	206	37,288
Continent.....	410	691	15,563
S. & C. Am.....	329	1,459	11,707
West Indies....	1,360	1,749	51,861
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies....	187	330	4,603
Other countries	31	15	614
Totals.....	2,735	4,450	121,706

	Week May 11, 1901.	Week May 12, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to May 11, 1901.
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom....	12,047,917	12,922,334	877,200,594
Continent.....	2,405,467	1,372,231	64,200,585
S. & C. Am.....	103,550	55,100	3,528,717
West Indies....	296,798	134,350	6,304,184
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies....	800		9,600
Other countries	16,525	3,700	708,100
Totals.....	14,841,337	14,487,755	441,932,780

	Week May 11, 1901.	Week May 12, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to May 11, 1901.
LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom....	6,129,980	3,589,178	167,164,193
Continent.....	2,650,770	6,591,526	148,141,712
S. & C. Am.....	460,265	409,925	12,890,923
West Indies....	474,665	527,460	13,949,877
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies....	320	7,600	63,932
Other countries	10,490	900	1,739,958
Totals.....	9,726,400	11,127,021	338,924,140

Recapitulation of week's exports ending May 11, 1901:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,080	6,009,400	4,219,200
Boston.....	235	6,900,650	2,648,578
Portland, Me.....	...	61,425	175,000
Philadelphia.....	...	1,022,175	558,500
Baltimore.....	303	109,015	417,150
Norfolk.....	...	...	...
New Orleans.....	...	...	1,009,633
Montreal.....	...	28,200	135,250
St. John, N. B.....	...	650,432	592,890
Galveston, Tex.....	...	...	...
Totals.....	2,735	14,841,337	9,726,400

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900 to May 11, 1901	Nov. 1, 1897 to May 12, 1900	Decrease
Pork pounds.....	24,341,200	27,143,400	2,802,200
Hams and bacon, pounds.....	441,932,780	429,437,088	12,495,692
Lard, pounds.....	338,924,140	388,008,770	29,084,630

**Genuine
Parchment
Paper**

Fifteenth Year

THE PATERNON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your meat in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

IMPROVED LIMING METHODS

It is a matter to be commented on that so few tanners have seen the advantage of using the improved depilatory process for unhairing. This method is a success, and it is dollars in the tanner's pocket to see that he adopts it without delay.

It is admitted that to have good results where heavy leather is tanned the hair will be destroyed, but this loss of hair is more than made up by the extra quality and increased weight gained by the leather; the superior, fine, close grain, exceeding toughness and pliability and great saving of time, anxiety and labor.

Unhairing Heavy Sole Leather

The unhairing should take place as soon as possible and in such a manner as not to affect the weight of the hides, remove hide substance or impair strength of the leather. The usual method employed is, after the hide is soaked and all the superfluous flesh removed, to spread it out level, hair uppermost. If no value is placed on the hair, paint on hair side with depilatory as follows: Well-slacked lime, 3 parts, depilatory liquor, at 12 to 24 degrees Beaume, 1 part; the lime must be well slacked, and the depilatory crystals dissolved before mixing.

To apply, use a vegetable fiber or tam-pico brush or swab made of burlap or bagging. After painting every part of the hide on the hair side with this mixture, double up carefully and cover up so as to exclude the air and prevent the paste from drying or hardening. If the hair is to be saved, paint on flesh side and keep the hair side clean. Put in cool, damp place until the hair starts, then open out and rinse thoroughly in clean cold water with a hose and unhair as usual. Flesh and look after the grain, which, if the best results are desired, should be washed in a paddle or pin-wheel with a little lactic acid, say one-half pound for every 100 pounds of hides, from two to three hours. The water in which the lactic acid is placed should be steamed up to 100 degrees F.

If you prefer to use crystals, make up a vat of this proportion, viz.: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ slacked lime, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dissolved crystal liquor, 18 to 20 degrees; mix and stir well and throw the hides into it over night. If new XXX depilatory is used no lime at all is necessary; simply put enough depilatory in water in vat, stirring it well until it tests 5 to 10 degrees Beaume, put in the hides and leave them until they are thoroughly soft and the hair comes off readily, then unhair as usual. All tanning operations are the same as for sweated or limed hides, except use stronger liquors and plump with lactic acid.

The men should be provided with rubber gloves and a rubber hose during the painting, handling and rinsing process. It will prevent their hands from getting sore and greatly facilitate the work.

For Calf, Upper, Belting, Etc.

For calf, upper, belting, harness, enameled and patent leather, the hides or skins may be painted as above, or, if desired to save the hair, painted on the flesh side and unhair or mill whenever the hair starts, which will be 12 to 14 hours, depending on the thickness and condition of the hide, the temperature and strength at which the depilatory was applied. If no value is placed on the hair, put into the vats as above described or apply to hair side. When it is desired to save the hair it should be promptly and well washed and spread out to dry as soon as convenient after coming off.

Dry Foreign Hides, Kips, Etc.

Dry foreign hides, kips, etc., must be brought back to natural condition of softness by first soaking in water, fulling and stretching. The softening and soaking will be greatly hastened and facilitated by dissolving and adding to the soaks about 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. depilatory for each hide or skin to be soaked.

By painting the hides or skins as before described, and, after unhairing, a further liming or swelling may be found requisite for easier fleshing, beaming, etc. This can be done by means of depilatory water only, which can be made new, or the water the painted hides have been washed in after unhairing can be saved for this purpose, or weak, clean limes as are used for goat or sheep skins; but in either case always mix and stir well before putting in the skins. Weaken or strengthen this liquor or reduce or increase the time so as to get right results.

(To be Continued)

Answers to Correspondents

Renderer, Portland, Me.—There are several things to be taken into consideration in the rendering of animal products. The class of material the final products desired and the quality of the latter all influence the method of treatment. Where glue is one of the desired products the method of handling differs radically from where only tallow, grease, etc., and fertilizer are desired. Again, material consisting largely of bones requires different handling from material consisting almost wholly of clear fat. We can furnish you with all the necessary methods for the treatments of these different products from which tallow, lard, grease, glue, fertilizer, etc., are obtained.

C. J. B., Cleveland, Ohio.—Your query will be answered in these columns in the very near future. We hold to the rule of giving our correspondents the replies in the order they are received. As you desire an immediate answer, however, we have answered your query by letter. This we will be pleased to do at all times, provided, however, that the usual stamp is enclosed for the letter.

"Gravier St." New Orleans, La.—The method of treating cotton seed by the improved process we published in the issue of May 4th. The National Provisioner being fully aware of its standing as the leading trade paper in the cottonseed oil trade, will always be found fully up to date on all the improvements relating even remotely to this industry. (2) If you can save even 10 per cent. more of your meats from the separation after hulling than you are at present doing you can easily figure what amount of oil bearing material this would amount to in the course of a season. (3) You may rest assured that we will keep the trade posted regarding the developments in the cottonseed oil milling industry.

D. D. S., New London, Conn.—(1) Bones may be cooked so that very little labor is required to make them into bone meal. (2) By looking at the advertisements of the manufacturers of disintegrators in the columns of this paper you can see who make the best machines for this purpose.

Novice, Chicago.—(1) The terms "more or less" or "about," according to the rules

of the London Chamber of Commerce, when applied to quantities of canned goods, is taken to mean a variation of not more than 5 per cent. either way, and when applied to average sizes the extreme range allowable is limited to 10 per cent. (2) The designation, "merchantable," as applied to lard, means sound, sweet steam rendered lard. Any lard which passes the inspection of the regular lard inspectors of the various trade exchanges or chambers of commerce will pass as merchantable and fulfill the above conditions.

Thomas Arnot, San Francisco, Cal.—(1) Hogs will shrink from live to dressed weight about 20 per cent. This naturally varies according to the quality of the hog itself, some shrinking far more than this and others some less. The "shrinkage" consists of hair and bristles, bung guts and casings, hearts, livers, stomachs, gut fat, lungs, etc. These are not loss, however, as these by-products are worked up into their various finished products. The method of handling these we can furnish you if you desire to finish your goods. (2) Yes, there is always a ready sale for hog bladders when properly cured and prepared. They are used, however, more extensively abroad than they are in this country for their specific purposes, among the most important of which is for the packing of lard.

C. C. Co., Limited.—All canned goods should have the ends of the can flat or slightly depressed. When the ends of the cans are bulged it is an indication that the contained goods are unfit for use. Such cans are never sent out from the manufactory, as all imperfect cans are rejected at the time the goods are inspected previous to packing. Cans with bulged ends are termed "blown" cans, and are due to the gases generated in the material through decomposition, pressing out the ends. Canned vegetables are more prone to this than canned meats. When the operations of canning have been properly performed a can of meat will keep indefinitely in good condition and without suffering deterioration.

J. P. H., Ogden, Utah.—(1) The term protein is used to designate the flesh forming material in foods. The protein of grains and feeds corresponds to the muscle or flesh in animals. (2) By crude fat is meant all substances extracted by ether in the analysis of cattle feeds. It not only includes the true fat, but also gums, etc., the extractive matter being technically termed "crude fat."

M. & S., Meriden, Miss.—(1) The average cottonseed cake will show about 6 to 7 per cent. of oil left in it. More than that is an indication of something wrong in the workings of the mill. (2) The price of our book on the manufacture of cottonseed oil is \$3.

WILL IMPROVE PLANT

The Cudahy Packing Company will expend \$35,000 to \$60,000, in improving its South Omaha plant.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary, \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

DIXON'S
Pure Flake Graphite,
THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.
Sample and Pamphlet Free.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

COLD STORAGE OF EGGS

An Australian, writing in the Adelaide Observer, says:

"It is only within the last few years that much attention has been paid in the direction of perfecting any mode for keeping eggs during the 'glut' of the season. It is quite evident as the storage of fresh eggs becomes more generally observed and the good results better known large quantities will be put aside in the plentiful and cheap season of the year. The natural result will be that in consequence of the relieving of the heavily laden market at the plentiful season prices will not fall quite so low as in the past, and the placing on the market of these stored eggs in the scarce season will greatly reduce the high prices usually gained. The producer would be amply paid for the outlay and trouble expended, and the consumer would be able to have new-laid eggs, or equal to them, at any time of the year at a moderate price that would not hurt the purse even of the poorest. For years past experiments have been tried in America and elsewhere to preserve eggs by the cool storage process, resulting in successful returns, both financially and in point of quality. It is quite feasible that cool storage would result in good returns, as the excessive quantity of eggs comes as the weather starts to warm up in the spring and early summer, and whatever process is used coolness is needed for a successful issue. According to official reports in the New South Wales Government Gazette during the season of 1897-8, the Government of that State, having established the possibility of adopting the cool storage system, invited the poultry raisers and egg merchants to store eggs with them in commercial quantities. In the following season a few enterprising growers and merchants responded to this invitation, and the Government received 11,000 dozen to experiment upon. That the results were good may be gathered from the fact that during the next season, 1899 and 1900, this quantity increased to no fewer than 93,000 dozen, supplied by about 100 persons, and it is anticipated that that quantity will be exceeded this season.

The Government of New South Wales recently issued a manifesto with directions, for the information of farmers and others desirous of placing eggs in cool storage, and some extracts from this information will be useful. In order that eggs may be kept fresh and good from four to six months it is necessary to see that they should be all new laid. Where possible, it is also advisable to have them infertile, as, when fertile eggs are exposed to a temperature of 98 to 100 degrees for even a short time, the germ will start into life, and no subsequent treatment will avail to give them the quality of freshness. Eggs for storage should be gathered every morning before the sun has gained strength, and placed at once in the storage boxes in a cool place. To attain the highest success they should be graded as to color and size, the boxes being marked accordingly. Care should also be taken to have them clean and free from stains. The boxes used should be of the usual trade size, holding 36 dozen, and packers should see that they are made of

odorless wood, as eggs are peculiarly liable to absorb flavors. Another important point is to see that the boxes and fillers are thoroughly dry before using, otherwise mustiness is almost sure to ensue. Beyond the "fillers," which are made of tasteless cardboard, no packing of any kind should be used. Eggs for storage should be forwarded as soon as packed by the quickest conveyance possible, and not left about for days at a stretch before being placed in the cool chamber, and they must be handled with the greatest care in transit. The charges made by the Government were light, so that all could participate in the profits gained.

When marketing eggs kept with the cool storage process care must again be exercised. Eggs should not be taken direct from the coolroom to the salesroom, but be allowed one day or even two to gradually "cool off." When taken out of the cool chamber, the air condenses on the eggs like dewdrops, and buyers fight shy at once and do not like to trust them. If, however, they are repacked from the cases into the ordinary sale boxes, and the moisture dried up, they have every appearance of a newly laid egg, and, in fact, they have all the properties thereof. To give a practical idea of the good results accruing from cool storage system I quote results attained in New South Wales from the Government official Gazette: Lot A—Cost at time of storing, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen; storage, averaging 29 weeks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; handling and interest, about 1d.; breakages, about 1d.; total, 1s. These were sold for 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. retail, leaving a profit of 8d. to 10d. per dozen to the owner. Lot B—Cost when stored, 8d. per dozen; storage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; handling, etc., 1d.; breakages, about 1d.; total, 1s. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d.; sold in case lots at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen. Lot C—Cost when stored, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen; storage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; handling, etc., about 1d.; breakages, about 1d.; total, 1s.; sold in lines for 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per dozen. Lot D sold at from 10d. to 1s. 1d. and 1s. 3d., with a cost upon them of 1s. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d., this being due to insufficient care being exercised in selecting and packing as directed.

EGGS BY WEIGHT

The practical investigation of a government official may well lead to the belief that before long eggs will be disposed of by the pound instead of by the dozen.

It has remained for F. E. Emery, in charge of the North Carolina experiment station, to discover that there is a vast difference in the weight of eggs, depending upon the breed of the fowl. The produce of the fowl has so long been sold by the dozen (or by the score in some eastern cities) that no attention has been paid to the size of the eggs. In breeding of chickens most thought has been given to the number rather than to the size of the eggs produced.

Mr. Emery has experimented with nine breeds of hens and one breed of ducks, and has demonstrated that the market value of the egg of some breeds, when this

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In 100 types and sizes
High speed & high grade
We build both engine
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value is based upon weight, is 40 per cent. greater than that for the egg of another breed. His official report, just received by the Secretary of Agriculture, promises to revolutionize the egg industry, especially in such egg-producing States as Ohio.

The weight of the hen's eggs per dozen, as recorded by him in his experiment, follows:

Barred Plymouth Rock, 26.3 ounces; late hatched barred Plymouth Rock, 23.5 ounces; White Wyandotte, 23.5 ounces; single comb Brown Leghorn, 21.7 ounces; Black Langshan, 26.5 ounces; Buff Cochins, 23.7 ounces; Light Brahma, 28 ounces; Pekin ducks (old and young), 35.6 ounces.

The weight of pullets' eggs per dozen, as recorded, follows:

White Plymouth Rock, 23.6 ounces; Silver-laced Wyandotte, 22.1 ounces; Black Minorca, 26.5 ounces.

The eggs of the ducks, weighing nearly two and a quarter pounds per dozen, are the heaviest. The largest hen's eggs are those of the Light Brahmas, weighing one and three-quarter pounds per dozen. The lightest are from Leghorn pullets, weighing a little less than one and one-eighth pounds per dozen.

The Rice-Beitenmiller Switch Co.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patentees of

The R. B. Interlocking Switch

1152 and 1154 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packing-houses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.

Straight line track
in position.

Curve line track
in position.

A Conservative Investment



You are in business to make money.

You cannot make money if it is not known

☐ that you are in business.

You must make your business known to the

☒ greatest number of possible patrons.

You must do it with least loss of money and energy.

You do not want to pay for the same thing twice.

You can make money by making it known that you are in business to earnest business men, with the least expenditure of energy and money, by advertising to the exclusive circle of readers of

THE National Provisioner

A Trade Necessity That Commands Attention!

INSURANCE NOTES

The new manual of liability insurance rates based upon the actual experience of the leading companies, has been issued. Except in the cities of Boston, New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and San Francisco, team rates are reduced 50 per cent. The other rates in the manual are adjusted to the conditions in various localities by means of differential discount slips. Thus in Ohio meat-packing houses, stock-yards and oil dealers are granted a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. It is understood that the Chicago Board has power to fix competitive rates.

Southern oil mills and fertilizer factories are likely to be called upon to pay higher fire insurance premiums in the near future. A special committee of underwriters, appointed to look into hazards of these classes, as well as cotton compresses, is expected to soon report in favor of advancing rates.

The Mutual Creamery & Cheese Factory Fire Insurance Co., recently organized at St. Paul, Minn., will write only the properties indicated in its title. Its officers are: President, A. D. Stewart, Redwood Falls; vice-president, L. H. Bullis, West Concord; secretary, Andrew French, Plainview; treasurer, F. W. Lossow, St. Clair. In 1899 there were seven fires in cheese and butter factories in Minnesota, which caused a property loss of \$22,000, and an insurance loss of \$9,700. Two of the fires were supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The aggregate fire loss on this class of factories in the United States during the sixteen years ending with 1899 was \$3,085,409, with an insurance loss of \$1,468,583.

A very close approximation has now been made to the total fire and marine insurance transactions in the United States in 1900. Premium receipts amounted to \$174,996,708, losses incurred to \$97,799,227, and the risks written and renewed to the enormous sum of \$18,750,312,976. The same items representing Canadian business were respectively \$8,345,864, \$8,104,019 and \$810,525,751. The exceptionally high losses in Canada were largely due to the Hull-Ottawa fire.

Accident companies have within the past few weeks been indulging in active rivalry to see which could put out the most liberal and comprehensive policy covering personal accidents. Several have claimed that in their newest contracts, all restrictions are removed; but these assertions have served to arouse violent criticisms from their competitors. The latter allege that the very briefness and condensation of these new forms operate to the disadvantage of the insured, alleging that the older policies specifically mention and

cover certain contingencies which, if not so covered, would not be construed by a company or a court as being an accident within the meaning of the policy. Nevertheless it must be conceded that the new and unrestricted policies are very attractive, and will doubtless appeal to a great many business men of good judgment.

SHOW, FEEDERS, PACKERS HOGS

At the last meeting of the Texas Swine Breeders' Association H. E. Singleton read the following paper:

"From the farrowing pen to the finished product is the straight and narrow path that leads to the end of all the porcine family. He is not a dual purpose animal like the horse, the cow, the sheep or the goat. He is an animal that serves but one purpose well. To reach this end his existence may be divided into three distinct stages. The first is with the breeder, who might be termed the architect or builder. He has consulted the demand of the consumer, and on these demands he draws his plans, lays his foundation and builds accordingly. The architect who plans our beautiful churches, schools, public buildings, residences, etc., can change his plans and styles to suit the demands of the times, from ancient to modern, etc. In like manner the skillful breeders can change the type of hogs to conform to the type sought by the consumers.

"The feeder or developer has his eye on the hog that is wanted by the packer or curer, and at the same time the hog that will give him the greatest return for the time and feed consumed. When it was heavy sides and lard the breeder had the type before the feeder. When it is medium sides, fat backs and heavy hams, the breeder has the very type to tempt him with when it will be bacon, if ever it does. But as there is to be a paper on the Bacon Hog, I will leave that sentence unfinished.

"The curer is merely looking for the animal that will dress with the least waste and best supply the demand for the finished product. How nicely these three callings work together, and how necessary the one to the success of the others.

"But, coming down to the subject—the show hog. What is the show hog? He is always the best hog. What is meant by the best hog? The best hog for what? There is but one answer to that question, and that is the best hog for the one end, the finale, the carcass that will furnish at the least cost the greatest amount of product in the greatest demand. What is the feeders' hog? The same—the hog that will furnish the most pounds at the least cost and of the quality that is in greatest demand by the curer. And what is the

packers' hog? He is the one that will dress with the least waste, and will furnish the greatest per cent. of that product for which he has the greatest demand. To further corroborate my position (pardon the reference to myself), it has been my privilege to serve on two committees as judges of hogs at fat stock shows where fat hogs were judged by car load, wagon load and single individual. On each occasion one member of the committee was a buyer for a packing house. He certainly judged from the curers' standpoint, I judged from a breeders' standpoint, and in each and every award we were a unit in our decisions.

This hog, this best hog, this feeders' and packers' hog is not confined to any one breed or color. He is merely the best hog of to-day, will be the best hog of tomorrow and of the next century, yet not perfect.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at unmentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to May 8	1901	1900
Chicago.....	1,110,000	1,205,000
Kansas City.....	615,000	540,000
Omaha.....	405,000	400,000
St. Louis.....	350,000	330,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	296,500	297,000
Indianapolis.....	166,000	154,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	49,000	56,000
Cudahy, Wis.	58,000	56,000
Cincinnati.....	99,000	113,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	76,000	103,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	68,000	74,000
Sioux City, Ia.	148,000	141,000
St. Paul, Minn.	98,000	86,000
Louisville, Ky.	55,000	63,000
Cleveland, O.	73,000	85,000
Wichita, Kan.	52,000	30,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ..	41,000	66,000
Detroit, Mich.	45,000	45,000
Marshalltown, Ia.	16,500	19,700
Bloomington, Ill.	15,700	17,000
Above and all other ..	3,965,000	4,040,000

—Price Current.

GERMANS WANT FERTILIZERS

"The farmers of the Bavarian and Wurttemberg Allgau districts have combined for the purpose of buying all their fertilizers, both chemical and natural," says Consul Hughes at Coburg in a communication to the State Department, "at the best wholesale prices and on the most favorable conditions. They use about 1,000 wagonloads of 200 hundredweight per year." It is also rumored, says the consul, that they intend to buy all their agricultural and other machines in the same manner. He concludes by saying that it would be well for American sellers of artificial fertilizers and for makers of American agricultural implements to look up persons having charge of this enterprise.

Some Wolf Orders

Western Cold Storage Co., Chicago, ammonia fittings and supplies for Nebraska City, Neb.

Hammond Packing Co., Hammond, Ind., large order of ammonia valves and fittings.

The busiest little fellow in the world is the housefly, carrying disease germs and other filth from place to place.

Sealed Sticky
Fly Paper

TANGLEFOOT

stops him at once, and catches the germ as well as the fly.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary, \$780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

SWIFT'S

Western Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES
NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 608-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House } 604-606 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift and Company

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue
New York

IMPORTED CATTLE RESTRICTION

The Treasury Department has sent the following letter to the collector of customs at New York:

"Sir:—Referring to Department's circular of December 3, 1899 (T. D. 22645), regarding the importation of live stock for the Pan-American Exposition, I have to state for your information that it was not intended by said circular to enlarge the privileges as to such importations conferred by the regulations of April 21, 1899 (T. D. 21035), which waives detention in quarantine only in the case of animals im-

ported from Canada, and you are advised that Department's ruling of October 2, 1900 (T. D. 22518), excludes live animals from the privilege of the immediate transportation act. You will be governed accordingly.

PACKERS WILL BE HOSTS

Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, Kansas City, Mo., will keep open house in honor of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine on Wednesday, June 12, at which time the imperial council of the order, with its 20,-

000 attendants, will be in session in Kansas City. Each of the firms mentioned is preparing souvenirs of the occasion to present to its guests. A small army of special guides will be employed to conduct the visitors through the establishments. The Armour company will appropriately decorate its new office building, at which place the guests will first be received. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. will run special trains from near-by points on the roads running near its plant, and the Shriners will be transferred to carriages at a convenient stopping place and then driven to the main office building.

Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

Cottonseed Crushers Convention—Continued.

COMBINED OIL MILL AND REFINERY

BY R. H. SCHUMACHER

(Vice-President Oil Mill Superintendents' Association)

I assure it is with pleasure that I come before you on the above subject; and while our faces may be strange to each other, I trust ere this convention closes that both producer and user will be on friendly business terms and may each of us throw off the garb of ignorance of this one particular industry and be dressed in the twentieth century methods of modern business. The time is now upon us and high noon at its best that it is impossible to work upon the principle of sight unseen and we must do business on scientific principles, and I am glad to see the day dawn upon us that this one commodity, instead of being sold so much per carload, will be graded and sold at its true value. With numerous mills springing up as if by magic, the proper and improper care and manufacture of the product is never taken into consideration; a manager or proprietor's thought is never at any time spent upon the quality or outcome of the product, the only joy his soul, or being possessors and realizes is seeing the oil running from his presses, cake or meal into their shipping packages and the soft falling lull of the hulls in the hull house. No doubt, if each of these parts of the product had the necessary organs to complain of their social inequalities, the murmurings from them would turn the hardest heart of stone to shed tears of bitterest anguish. While we cannot sympathize with each of the manufacturers in their benighted state, they turn their silent, pent-up fury upon the broker and buyer, then comes the proper walling and gnashing of teeth, the poor stenographer has to bear the burdens of an irate mind of the buyer and seller of a long continued service of correspondence.

Care in Selecting Product.

While I have digressed somewhat from my subject, it must be borne in mind if we do not use the utmost care in selecting our product, excepting no manufacturing plant whatever, all the adjuncts on this globe will be of no benefit whatever, only to be an increase of additional expense. It is this meeting that Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers have looked forward to that next year's business may be transacted in an event temper, and may it be the millennium of oil mill industry. Taking a few thoughts from the papers I have read before the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of Texas, I will begin by dealing with the different stages of cottonseed in the manufacture of cottonseed oil. We have in nature three stages of seed, that is un-ripe, half-ripe and ripe, and from climatic conditions, wet, musty and rotten seed. With all our modern improvements and our best skill it is impossible with such aid to produce prime grades of product from unripe, half-ripe, wet, musty or rotten seed and you may inspect your seed piles or bins a thousand times, and while you may not find one unsound seed, you will have the unripe and half-ripe seed to contend with, and it is as much an impossibility to get the proper flavor out of

our oils, as it is to get the proper flavor out of an unripe or half-ripe peach, and the flavor of the cottonseed oil bears the same relationship in flavor, exactly. Another condition that exists is through negligence or carelessness, and that is the indiscriminate method of stacking seed out in the fields, after it is picked, upon the ground, and as cotton is in its semi-dry state when it is picked, absorbing the moisture or dew during the night, and the chemical action of the sun rays during the day, and showers of rain drenching it from top to bottom, is enough to condemn such grade of oil made from such stock to the bottomless pit of the market prices. Another fact that I wish to call your attention to is our so-called modern methods of cotton ginning, as such being employed by nearly every gin in the country is blowing the seed from the conveyor or elevator to the seed house by the exhaust air from the fan or blower used to elevate cotton to the gin stands, should be prohibited for the following reasons: More or less of the seed I examined I found the kernels cracked, and by the free admission of air to the kernels or meat will set up a state of rancidity or musty flavor, while the sound seed examined from the same lot proved to be sweet and nutty, and seed in such condition, part being in a deteriorated state, will not fail to produce a doubtful grade of oil.

Breaking Hulls.

If nature has so provided the hulls which surround the kernel, which is from 1-65 to 1-75 of an inch thick, consisting of five layers of tissue, to exclude the air from the kernel, we must acknowledge the fact that the hull should not be broken until the seed is ready to use, and that is the office of the huller, and not of the blower. (2) The exhaust air from the fan or blower contains a large proportion of sand, and as the adhering lint on the seed will naturally hold a large percentage of dirt, and as this necessarily increases the weight of the seed and an increased weight on your seed pile means musty seed, besides to a certain extent, shutting off the free access of air into the seed. Your seed should be inspected more closely, and 1 per cent. of damaged seed will impair the quality of your oil and not this alone, but also your cake or meal. The manufacture of cotton seed oil cannot be fully discussed in this paper, and if prime crude oil is not made by the mill, how can a refinery turn out such a product?

Careful Management Necessary.

Taking an oil mill as an adjunct to refinery or a refinery to an oil mill, is something that has to be demonstrated under certain conditions, and while this plan has proved to be a success and a feasible one, can only be accomplished by careful management. In the first place, the salary of a competent refiner; the reason for using the word "competent" is that we have so many men that can mix an alkali solution and oil together, and by such admixture produce some kind of a yellow oil, and do not know what the resultant oil will be, and if the grade should not turn

out prime summer yellow, then comes the howl that the crude is off. This is one of the arts in trade that is abused and this particular talent is born, and not made. It is for this reason that for a mill that cannot keep a refiner with steady employment that the profits will not keep up the expense account. Now it may be possible that several mills in a locality not far distant from one another could conjointly build a refinery and use the oil from their several mills for the operation of such a refinery. In refining you must know the demands of the market and a safe plan would be to sell so many barrels of such a grade of oil, the contract or market required, and when this contract is nearly finished, contract for so many more of such grades required. On the other hand, most of our packers would prefer to do their own refining, owing to the peculiar fitness for such compounding, or otherwise they refine their oils for such purposes intended. There can be no question that oils refined directly from the presses produce a better quality of oil than standing in long storage. The cost of transportation of chemicals for the necessary running of a refinery is an item that commands attention and the very material we pay the freight on from the factory to the refinery, the same material is transported to some soap factory, in addition to some other waste material. The managing to a certain extent should be left to the refiner, that is the manipulation of refining and grading of oils. Whenever the office force, firemen and coopers, and sometimes with the assistance of a bridge and track force generally, turn out a grade of oil which no one would be willing to admit that with his assistance such oil was made, and a batch of oil thus spoiled, it is too late to say, "I told you so."

Refiners Report.

Whenever a refiner is employed, let him make his reports on each tank of crude, file same for future reference, and if his grading of crude and refined are not in harmony, then you know you have a refiner in name only and not in art. Should you find a man thorough in his profession, and who is able to take care of his products, should he find during any watch of the press room has worked up any off-grade of seed this oil can be kept separate, the different grades put in their respective tanks.

There is no doubt if an oil mill could be in a position to work up their products to a finished state, their success would be assured, and as all the large concerns have experts at the head of each department, it is the aim of each head to attain the acme of perfection, his whole time being spent in this one particular line of work, while it is expected of a man employed in a small plant, where his whole time is not employed, to devote his unoccupied time to some other detail, and with his time so divided can not make the proper study of any special part. All articles of almost any commodity are measured by standards, and any crude or properly manufactured or refined, when measured with such standards, will have to take such grade as designated by chemical and physical analysis. With this in view, whenever we undertake to refine cottonseed oil, you must make up your mind that your refined grades of oil are and must be equal to the grades of the leading refineries.

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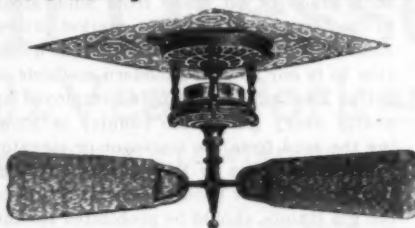
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Full pressure at any point.

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REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Ware-
housing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbon-
ized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and
cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold
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BARBER
COMPRESSOR.**Cold Meat Boxes**

No Ice Required.

A. H. Barber Mfg. Co.,

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**Builders of Refrigerating and Ice
Making Machinery.**

Will send catalogue and give full information to anyone interested.

These machines are especially adapted to Meat Markets,
Restaurants, Hotels and
DIRECT CONNECTED COLD STORAGE PLANTS.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

J. E. Black, Boyce, La., is interested in a new ice company.

The ice plant at Longview, Tex., was damaged by fire.

Frank McCandless, Port Moller, Alaska, will build fish cannery.

The Bardlow Creamery, at Theresa, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

Jason Lathrop, Kenosha, Wis., will build a large creamery.

B. W. Hosler, Carlisle, Pa., is making additions to creamery.

French Bros., Cincinnati, O., will build a creamery at Blue Ball, O.

E. M. Samuels, La Grande, Ore., will remove creamery to Baker City.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y., will erect cold storage plant.

Kaufman's creamery at Fleischmann's, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

A creamery will be built at Cleburne, Tex., says the Houston Post.

An ice plant will be installed at Seaford, Del., says the Georgetown Democrat.

The Nelson Morris Beef Co., Bayonne, N. J., will erect new buildings.

A creamery will be started at Wilton, N. D., says the Grand Forks Herald.

The DeCamp Fruit Co., Grand Forks, N. D., will erect cold storage warehouse.

Captain W. H. Brown, Alvarado, Tex., is interested in a creamery to be erected.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. will erect a cold storage plant at Springfield, Mass.

Frank Haven, Carthage, Mo., contemplates erecting ice plant at Sarcoux, Mo.

The Toledo Cold Storage Co., Toledo, O., has issued a trust deed to its property for \$25,000.

The Litchfield Butter & Cheese Factory has increased capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

The Crystal Ice Co., New York, has leased eight lots at Cromwell and River avenues.

The dairymen near Redding, Cal., will build a creamery, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

A milk condensing factory will be established at Rochester, Minn., says the Minneapolis Journal.

The Woodstock Dairy & Creamery Co.,

Woodstock, Va., capital \$2,000, has been incorporated.

Albert Troup, Topeka, Kans., and others, will build an ice and cold storage plant at Bentonville, Ark.

The Owen Sound Meat & Cold Storage Co., Toronto, Ont., capital \$100,000, has been chartered.

The J. L. Miner's Ice Co., Detroit, Mich., has filed amended articles of incorporation fixing the capital stock at \$10,000.

The Farmer's Co-operative Association, Spirit Lake, Ia., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated to do a creamery business.

The Queens Borough Dealers & Consumers Hygeia Ice Company, of Long Island City, L. I., has filed a mortgage for \$100,000.

The Winsboro Pure Ice Co., Winsboro, Tex., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by G. H. Nesbitt, R. G. Andrews and R. C. Campbell.

The plant of the Superior Ice and Cold Storage Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been sold at trustee's sale to the Heidebreder Ice Co. for \$80,000.

The Coonse & Caylor Ice Co., Indianapolis, Ind., capital \$35,000, has been incorporated by Harvey Coonse, E. A. Caylor, and A. E. Caylor.

The Pattersonville Creamery Co., Rotterdam, N. Y., capital \$2,600, has been incorporated by W. J. Smeallie, D. McDougall and J. D. Patterson.

The New Springfield Butter Mfg. Co., New Springfield, O., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by W. S. Hadley, H. O. Brown, S. F. Rummell and others.

The Warwick Brewing & Ice Co., Newport News, Va., capital \$3,000,000, has been incorporated by Wm. Knable, New York; A. A. Langhouse, E. J. Collins, G. W. Todd and T. Reinacke, Newport News.

(Late Ice Notes, page 18.)

FOR BOILER OWNERS

The International Boiler Compound Company, 47 Market street, Chicago, Ill., is making a product that is of interest to every owner of a boiler. It is known as the International Boiler Compound, and its purpose is to prevent the formation of "scale," and by doing so, to increase the boiler efficiency and to decrease wear, danger and loss of fuel. The compound is

made under the direct supervision of Dr. A. M. Kinkaid, an expert in his line, and special formulas are provided when necessary. One of the company's customers, in a letter, says:

Wahl & Henius, proprietors of the Scientific Station for Brewing, of Chicago, and the American Brewing Company, Chicago, Ill.

International Boiler Compound Co., Gentlemen: We have carefully analyzed and tested the sample of Boiler Compound received from you the 11th inst., and have found the same to consist of such ingredients as to make the compound well adapted to be used as a scale preventative for waters containing the carbonates of lime and magnesia as their main hardening ingredients, these minerals being found in most natural waters. Since the compound does not impart any obnoxious taste or odor to the steam generated from the water to which it has been added, it can also be employed where live steam is used in the mash tub or cooker. Respectfully,

WAHL & HENIUS.

BIG COLD STORAGE GRANT

London, May 14.—Under guarantee of £10,000 for the faithful performance of the work, a Bristol corporation issued today, for a term of seventy-five years, an important site at the Avonmouth Dock to H. C. Cooke, of New York, for the erection of a cold storage warehouse on American plans. The new warehouse will have a capacity of a million cubic feet and will be used in connection with the Elder, Dempster & Co.'s newly established fruit trade between Jamaica and Bristol.

Parliament is about to sanction the construction of new docks at Bristol to accommodate this trade.

Morgan Wants Refrigerating Space

The New York Commercial says: It was reported that J. Pierpont Morgan, who recently purchased the Leyland Line's fleet of 65 steamships, is negotiating with other companies, with the intention of obtaining about 100 vessels, one of his objects being to obtain control of the refrigerated space on the Atlantic in the interests of American shippers of perishable products. It is said that Mr. Morgan's immediate plans include the control of about nine-tenths of all the available refrigerated space.

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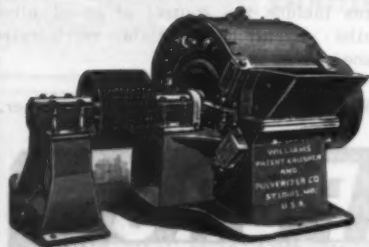
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Bone, Phosphate, Oil Cake,
Tankage and everything en-
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HABERKORN BROS.,

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Importers of All Kinds of

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has issued its report for the quarter ending March, 1901. It is in the form of a volume of 216 pages containing highly valuable information regarding short-horn cattle, together with the papers, addresses and discussions of the board's thirtieth annual meeting, held Jan. 9 to 11.

Like so many of this board's publications, the current one is genuinely practical and is so arranged and edited as to be of real service to the live stock and agricultural interests of the country. The studious and painstaking work of Secretary F. D. Coburn is easily distinguishable and is a further evidence of his ability to compile an interesting publication as well as to satisfactorily attend to his manifold duties as secretary of the board.

The short-horn review in the book contains information upon the origin, history, characteristics and merits of this breed for the farm, range, feed lot, shambles and dairy. It is neatly illustrated and to every owner of a short-horn will give ideas which will be of practical value. It is so compiled as to relieve it of the usual dryness of such reviews and can be read with profit and pleasure.

BUYS LAND IN GEORGIA

A land deal has been completed by which the Indiana Cattle Company, organized in this city, purchased through the New York Investment Company 117,000 acres of land in Georgia, near Somerville. It is stated that it is the object of the cattle company to clear the land of the forest that at present encumbers it, and devote it to the raising of cotton, cane and cattle. Several of the members of the company have gone to Georgia to look over the land and get ready for work.

Rumor of New Stock Yards

Local live stock circles, at Denver, Col., are quietly discussing a report to the effect that Omaha capital will soon embark in the stock yards business in Denver, building and equipping brand new stock yards which, while nominally held by Omaha capital, will endeavor to build up the live stock business in Denver as a point for the distribution of stockers and feeders.

Armour's Omaha Plant Busy

During the past ten days there has been unusual activity at the Omaha plant of Armour & Co. The full capacity of the beef-killing department has been operated and the number of hands has been materially increased. The representations of the company at Omaha are looking for enough cattle to keep the plant up to the demand.

DOPP INCREASES FACILITIES

The old established and well known concern of H. William Dopp & Son, of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of the famous "Dopp Kettles," are moved into their new quarters, and are now adding complete foundry facilities for the highest grade of loom castings, which their business requires. A fuller account will be given of this plant in a later issue.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review

Dragging Markets with Dull Speculation and Diminished Cash Demands Followed by More Active and Stronger Conditions

There was nothing very cheerful over the hog product situation early this week. The outcome of sagging prices had been a marked falling off in cash demands. All buyers were going very slow over replenishing stocks in the uncertain or unstable look of affairs. It was not questioned but that the home consumption was keeping up well, only that it was clear that the distributors were naturally in a very conservative mood. Moreover the foreign markets, more particularly those upon the continent were waiting but for developments, while they furnished few buying orders. It was true that fair consignments were steadily made, but even in that way less was going to the other side than at the corresponding period last year, while the general volume of the exports was much under that of a few weeks since. Under a more secure position of prices there were indications that demands all around would quickly revive. Consumption runs along of good proportions in Europe, and the stocks in distributors hands there are smaller than ordinarily at this time of the year. But all foreign, as well as home buyers, feel that there are possibilities, and until they are done away with there is not much hope of activity to trading in cash stuff. That speculation is remarkably dull is well understood, with its long time drift to channels which have offered more sensitive conditions, but speculation had not been regarded of much consequence in the hog products situation in the hitherto briskness of cash trading. Even the late options had been rather under neglect by outsiders early in the week. The May option is practically at a standstill. The July delivery has awakened some attention in its more frequent fluctuations, and seems better under control of the packers, or at least their interest is more extensive in it than in the other months, of which some large lines of lard and ribs have been taken, while the "shorts" have in part protected their deals in that month. However there had been something of an effort to get in other "shorts" on the early months, and the impression is that that month will be handled ultimately for better prices.

In combination with the slack speculation, in a general way, in hog products, has been as an influence against them at times, the irregularity of corn prices, the letting up of the squeeze in the grain, and the unsettled wheat prices. There are people in the trade who believe that before the close of the month and with a later period, stronger developments are likely for corn at least.

The receipts of hogs had been beyond expectations, and their prices easier. There is a good working product on the cost of the hogs, and this influences a feeling on the part of the buyers of the products that they may get them cheaper. But the weight of the hogs arriving shows some falling off and usually this implies that there has been a hurried marketing of them, and that near future offerings are

likely to fall off. Whatever diminished supplies of the same may be among the probabilities for the near future, it is our belief that a little later period will show an abundant marketing; it is our belief as well that the summer marketing of hogs will be close to the volume of the previous season, and that steady good cash demands will be necessary to absorb the productions. Thursday's markets showed a recovery of tone with decided advances in prices and increasing speculation. The English cables this week quote a small advance, about 3 d., on fancy cuts of meats, and deliveries of 1 s. 3 d. for pork and 3 d. to 6 d. for lard.

In New York, there has been a moderate trading in western steam lard at cheaper prices with United Kingdom shippers, who have also taken larger lots of city lard; the close is strong. The continent shippers have been buying only moderately the refined lard. The compound lard business is very fair, considering the upset look of the pure lard market. In pork the shippers to the provinces have been taking several small lots of mess at steady prices; strong prices are paid for fancy short clear; city family is very dull. The city cutters have had slow sales for bellies, with especial difficulty in selling to the mining region at the prices; no change in values, pickled shoulders are scarce and firm at 7%.

Sales in New York, to this writing, 650 bbls. mess pork at \$15.00, \$16.00; 325 bbls. city family pork, at \$16.00, \$16.50; 425 bbls. short clear at \$15.50, \$18.00; 1250 tcs. Western steam lard, \$8.12½ to \$8.25, 850 tcs. city, do., for export, \$7.85 to \$7.90; 425 tcs. do., to refiners, \$7.70 to \$7.90; compound lard, 6½; 450 tcs. Western pickled hams, 9¾ @ 10.00; 38,000 lbs. city pickled bellies, 14 lbs. ave. 8½ @ 8½; 12 lbs. 9; and smoking bellies at 10 @ 10½; 3,000 green bellies, 9¾ @ 10; 2,500 green hams, 9¾ @ 10; 2,000 pickled shoulders, 7¾; 4,800 pickled hams, 9¾ @ 10½.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,735 bbls. pork, 9,726,400 lbs. lard, 14,841,357 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 4,450 bbls. pork, 11,027,021 lbs. lard, 14,487,755 lbs. meats.

Beef. Fair demand; moderate offerings; strong market. City extra India mess, tcs. \$15; second grade at \$14.00; sales 200 tcs. barreled, mess, \$8, \$8.50; family, \$10.75, \$11.00; packet, \$9.75, \$10.00.

Meeker & Conway in St. Paul

A dispatch from St. Paul says that Messrs. Meeker & Conway, the former a general agent and the latter master mechanic of the Armour Company of Chicago, spent several hours at South St. Paul looking over the stock yards and packing plants. Their presence gave rise to a rumor that Armour & Co. were seeking an entrance at South St. Paul, but this was denied both by Messrs. Meeker & Conway and Gen. M. D. Flower.

Linseed Crops

The linseed crop of India in 1899-00 is reported as 295,674 tons, compared with 427,894 tons in 1898-99, 446,668 in 1897-98, and 220,983 in 1896-97. The official report of the linseed crop in Russia in 1900, after deducting seed requirements, indicates 391,368 tons for 1900, compared with 316,570 for 1899, 563,409 for 1898, 520,552 for 1897, and 703,970 for 1896, the latter being the high record.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—Practically every variety is in active request at well sustained prices. Transactions while of comparatively small individual volume aggregated fairly large. Tanners evidently reached a stage where they were compelled to operate, as many of them paid the prices reluctantly.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS 60 lb. and up have sold in substantial volume at prices varying from 11 to 11½.

NO. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS 60 lb. and up have had a limited movement at 10½. The price is firmly held.

COLORADO STEERS have moved in substantial quantity at 10½.

NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold from 12¼ to 12½ according to weight and date of salting.

NO. 1 NATIVE COWS free of brands 55 lbs. and up have sold at prices ranging from 9½ to 10. They are in increased supply.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally worth 9½. They are an indifferent factor.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The situation is fairly strong at the recent fractional advance, despite the fact that some of the tanners decline to respond. We quote:

NO. 1 BUFFS 40 to 60 lbs. free of brands and grubs have moved in fairly substantial volume at 8½. **NO. 2** brought a cent less. The market is fairly well sustained.

NO. 1 EXTREMES 25 to 40 lbs. free of brands and grubs are selling only in a in price.

BULLS are not an especially active factor. They range from 7¼ to 8 flat.

NO. 1 COUNTRY CALFSKINS offer generally at 11½, though some of the holders demand even money.

NO. 1 KIPS of ordinary selection range from 8¼ to 9. Long haired stock brings less money.

Deacons range from 65 to 85 and are an active factor.

SKUNKS, 25.

HORSE HIDES.—No. 1 are a fairly firm factor at \$3.30.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a fair demand and an adequate supply in both the packer and country markets. We quote:

PACKER PELTS1.05 1.15
COUNTRY SHEARLINGS25-40
PACKER SHEARLINGS35-40
PACKER LAMBS85-95

BOSTON

The local situation is beyond all question improved. The offerings in the hands of shippers and brokers are rather limited. Tanners are manifesting a considerably stimulated interest. Prices have gained strength in sympathy with the Western market. Bufts are well sustained at the current quotation though New England have fallen off.

PHILADELPHIA

Tanners are not showing much interest in the situation though there is little doubt from present indications that when they enter the market that they will have a chance to bid for some fairly high priced hides. We quote—

CITY STEERS9 -9½
CITY COWS7¼-8¼
COUNTRY STEERS9
COUNTRY COWS7½-8¼
COUNTRY BULLS7½-8¼

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.—High prices continue to militate against sales and buyers hold aloof. As the prospects are encouraging, holders do not seem susceptible to bids. We quote:

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS11¼-11½
BUTT BRANDED STEERS10½-10¾
SIDE BRANDED STEERS10 -10½
CITY COWS9¼- 9½
NATIVE BULLS9¼- 9½
HORSE HIDES2 -3.25

KANSAS CITY

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales over 30,000, and the packers, with every promise of a more excited market ahead of them. Trading this week, so far, only fair, the offerings of April and May pretty well picked up, and the stocks of old Branded Butts and Colorados brought down to a very low figure indeed. It is up to the present a packers' market; tanners, who want branded stock, must step up with the exact price on the card. Late April and May native are picked up as packers offer them. The stock of old nature steers—February and March—not over large in this city—and while reports make Chicago to "be full of native steer hides," still, unless some foolish financial panic takes the wind out of our commercial prosperity (for which there is no real cause), it looks well for good prices, even for the old hides. From present point of view, the outlook for good prices continuing is most flattering. The usual scramble for the desirable short-haired grubbing privilege hides is now on us—and Mays, as offered, will go like hot cakes. Some think June will be lower, but this surely will not happen this year in the branded line—too many tanners waiting on the grass cattle—and if all indulge in a few cars each, why, it will take middle of July to have them all satisfied. Light native cows are to-day the most questionable article on the list as regard prices—it would look as the freest seller the best off—with little to regret he makes up on shrinkage for any possible advance in price.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is an active one, while buyers may fume, and fret, and protest at the price—still some hungry brother is always ready to take a car on a flyer, and so the packers have clean cellars, and "deal off" on futures."

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer situation is very strong, with hides of late salting firmly held, some prices, indeed, being regarded as prohibitive. The fact the receipts of cattle are conspicuously large, having appreciably increased since last year, does not seem to have exerted any weakening influence. The country market is also very strong, being firmly sustained at the recent fractional advance. It is true that some of the tanners refuse to respond to the advance, but there is no material effect apparent. The calfskin market is especially strong. The Philadelphia centre is in rather a chaotic condition, the principal operation being confined to dealers who have been operating on a plan hardly consistent with Philadelphia conservatism. It is fairly certain that eventually, "something will drop," the only question being on whom it will drop. The Boston market is very strong in the face of limited offerings and an improved demand. High prices continue to hold up New York sales, which are of a comparatively limited character. It is very doubtful if any of the local packers would consider anything below quotation rates.

HIDELETS

Conrad Best, the well-known Cincinnati tanner, was in the New York market this week.

HOG BRISTLES

A manufacturer of brushes says: "Hogs are fattened and killed young in the United States, and with the constant and widespread improvement of breeds here the hogs have run less to bristles. Some extensive packers collect bristles, but the American supply is probably less than one per cent. of the consumption. The longest American bristles are about 4½ inches in length. Imported bristles come from various parts of Russia, but most largely from Poland and north Germany.

Some finer, soft bristles come from France. The bulk of the supply comes from cold countries where the hogs are well protected by thick coats, and many of the bristles are those of wild hogs. The hogs shed their coats as many other animals do, and there are men who gather the bristles of wild hogs, knowing their haunts and where the bristles are to be found. Other bristles are collected in the usual way when hogs are killed. The bristles are subjected to various processes of curing and preparation before they become commercial bristles and ready for the market.

"Imported bristles range from three and a half to seven and a half inches in length. Various vegetable fibers are now used extensively in the manufacture of cheap brushes, but for the best kinds of brushes only the finest foreign bristles are used, and their importation continues steadily."

FURZE AS CATTLE FOOD

That furze or gorse is an admirable food in many respects for horses and cattle is a discovery which has just been made by A. Ch. Girard, professor at the Agronomical Institute of France. Furze, he points out, grows plentifully on waste lands, and experiments have convinced him that 250 pounds of it are fully equivalent to 100 pounds of hay. The thorny portion of the plant possesses the most nourishment, and therefore the entire plant must be crushed or pounded before it can be given as food to horses or cattle.

This food, he continues, is excellent for cattle, and especially for horses and sheep, for, though it is less rich in azote than some grasses, it has a greater quantity of digestible material. Professor Girard says that he finds that the plant will grow admirably on land where hardly anything else will thrive and that an abundant crop may reasonably be expected every season.

The enthusiasm with which he has written on this subject is attracting wide attention in the agricultural districts of Europe, and many farmers who have hitherto paid no thought to the gorse are beginning to experiment with it.

LARD REFINER WANTED

Advertiser wishes to correspond with one who is entirely competent to take charge of a plant to refine and pack lard, and afterwards to superintend the manufacture of same in South America. Address, stating expectations, references and past experience, G. W. C., care of The National Provisioner.

TANNING CHEMISTS

If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analysis, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products. Tanning chemistry a specialty.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER LABORATORY

Official Chemists to the N. Y. Prod. Exchange
190 Nassau Street, New York City.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—It rather looks as though the markets at the East were to the point when increased trading may be expected. There has been this week a little interest from English markets. It would not take more than a moderate display of foreign buying to start up the entire trading. It is possible that a few days more will determine the foreign situation over our current prices. So long as the foreigners had held off, the soap buyers and other home consuming sources felt that they were secure in being indifferent over offerings of tallow. All buying directions have bought so sparingly latterly that they must need resupplies. Moderately increased demands would put the tallow position upon a stronger basis. It must be considered that supplies of the tallow over the country, particularly in the interior, are much less than usual at this time of the year, and because the consumption for a long time had been exceptionally large. Stocks have been brought to their present moderate volume chiefly by the wants of the consumers in this country, as, for the season, the export movements have been less than ordinarily. If there is a possibility of more material export demand it should develop this month, as through the succeeding months to the fall period, the quality of the tallow usually becomes less attractive to exporters. Tallow would be considered cheap, in view of its statistical position, if there was stability to the lard market.

There have been sales to this writing of 100 hhds. city to the home trade at 4%, and 450 tcs. city at 5; while on Thursday there were reports that 300 hhds. city had been sold for England at 4%. The London sale on Wednesday was "unchanged," with 1,750 casks offered, and half of it sold.

City edible is under neglect by shippers and is upon a wholly nominal basis of value; about 6 quoted.

Country made does not arrive in more than moderate volume, while it is quickly taken up by our local soapmakers, at about the prices of the previous week; sales of 325,000 pounds, in lots at 4½ to 5; as to quality. The Western markets have fairly steady support, but their trading shows of a moderate order; prime packers quoted at 5½@5½, and city renderers at 5½@5½.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market had come to a standstill, with conservative feeling all around. Both buyers and sellers keep their eyes on the lard market, over the near future of which there are irregular opinions, but Thursday's ad-

vance in lard gave more tone. A spurious lard market would straighten affairs, in default of which there is apt to be indifference. Pressers are well sold ahead here; therefore, hold the value of the stearine steady, despite the indifference of buyers: 8% is quoted, and hard to buy at that; 100,000 lbs. sold at 8%. The mess is wider in its situation over prices, with to 9%, and even 9½ by one presser asked, and buyers scarce over 8%. Sales of 200,000 lbs. outside lots, at the west, at 8%@9, and 30,000 lbs. at 9.

LARD-STEARINE.—The refined lard people are using less on the more conservative continent demands for lard. Prices, therefore, are a little unsettled, although there is not much of a supply for sale. About 9@9½ quoted for western, yet 100 tcs. city reported sold to 9½.

GREASE.—The west forwards little, because its markets stand for the most part relatively better than those at the east. The general accumulations here are not large; at the same time as there is little interest, either on export or home account, prices are unsettled. Sales of 180,000 lbs. white, at 4½@5½, and 75,000 lbs. yellow 4¼. "A" white, quoted at 5¼. "B" white, 4¾@5, yellow 4¼ bone 4¾@4½, house 4¾@4½.

GREASE STEARINE.—Not much of an accumulation; therefore, prices do not suffer materially on a lagging interest of buyers. There have been sales of 50,000 pounds yellow at 4%, and 25,000 pounds white at 5½@5½.

LARD OIL.—Had softened a little in price by reason of the unstable lard market. About 66 quoted. Now held more firmly. Most of the business in small lots, as the large manufacturers are not particularly busy while they have fair accumulations.

CORN OIL.—Has sharply advanced, because of the strong upward movement of linseed oil in Europe. Holders here are talking to 5.75 for car lots and 6 for jobbing quantities. There is not much doing, as offerings are light.

THE ISLAND OF ST. JOHN

Speaking of the Island of St. John, in the Danish West Indies, which recurring reports have said the United States will buy, an authority says:

"Cattle breeding has now taken the place of sugar, cotton, and tobacco cultivation, and it pays remarkably well, though the planters are either too lazy or too poor to put it into a regular, rational style. Wherever bushes and trees are cut down on the island, the grass grows abundantly, especially 'Guinea grass' and 'Spanish grass,' the very best for cattle breeding. Cattle one year old are nearly full grown, but

cattle two years and a half old have obtained the best weight for selling. A head of cattle two years and a half old does not cost the breeder more than from \$16 to \$18 while the price in the market varies from \$50 to \$75.

"Before the last war Porto Rico was a prominent cattle exporting country, but now it is a buyer. The American Government has put a tax on the export of cattle, and this has raised the price in the markets. For years to come any amount of fat cattle may be exported to these places, especially to San Lucia and Martinique, where thousands of men are working on the fortifications of the harbors.

"It is of vital importance for cattle breeding that water should be found in sufficient quantity, as the grass during the dry season turns into hay, which is excellent for the cattle, if there is only sufficient water. In St. John there is plenty of water during the rainy season, and when the dry season comes in there will still be small streams and ponds. Besides water is to be found nearly everywhere on level ground only by digging some few feet down in the soil. By the aid of some cheap American wind-motors, the water can be pumped into reservoirs for the cattle."

MEAT AFFECTS DAIRY PRODUCTS

Leaving dairy products open in the refrigerator along with fresh meats (beef, poultry, etc.) and fish, proves that but a few hours' exposure are sufficient to render butter, milk and cream unfit for consumption. Fresh meat, even when perfectly preserved itself, imparts a curious, sourish, unpleasant taste to all three substances. Fish, as might be expected, affects the products more rapidly and more deleteriously than fresh meat.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

673,856.—PULVERIZING MILL. H. L. Kent, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed Feb. 8, 1898. Serial No. 669,515.

673,720.—CAN SEAMINGS OR LIKE MACHINE. C. F. Mendham, Ernest F. Griffin and Walter E. Higgs, London, England. Filed March 26, 1900. Serial No. 10,253.

TRADE-MARKS.

36,368.—TOILET CREAM AND TOILET SOAP. G. W. Stringer, Detroit, Mich. Filed April 6, 1901. Essential feature: The word 'Mirabilia.' Used since Sept., 1897.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET,

NEW YORK

TALLOW SOAP MATERIALS GREASE

.... CHEMICALS

CAUSTIC SODA
BORAX

COCOA NUT OIL PURE ALKALI
PALM OIL SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

COTTONSEED OIL

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review

Intensely Dull Conditions—Prices However Quite Steady—Looks Like Better Markets Almost at Once

It was a sing-song look of affairs early this week. Each day developed an order of indifference over trading by both buyers and sellers, which left the market practically where it closed in the previous week. The stagnation all around was profound. It seemed curious, with some considerations that that should have been so. For instance, it was hard to understand why the excited and further advanced linseed oil markets in Europe did not have added effect upon the cotton oil position in this country, except in the thought that they prevented them further yielding, and that this latter tendency might have followed, without the indicated stimulus, because of the developments of the lard market. It will possibly be very hard work to put decided tone to the cotton oil position until the manipulations over lard are wound up, so that manufacturers of compounds can feel safe over operations in the oil. Just how lard is likely to range with its present slack situation is a matter of opinion. The hog packers have seemed determined to get hogs cheaper, and to allow the products to settle in price for the purpose. More-over speculation has been remarkably dull

in all hog products, with continued efforts to get a "short" interest in them. Naturally, as the markets sagged for lard, demands became quieter and the stocks of it were added to, thus making another element of weakness. Consumption of lard would be brisk under stable conditions, while it is a fact that the weaknesses prompted dulness, not only in the lard, but in all associated commodities. There are people with the belief that this month will wind up the disposition to bear the prices of hog products, and that, therefore, there will be healthier conditions. At this writing lard has recovered, and is becoming more active speculatively; this should tone the oil market.

As concerns the export demand for good off cotton oil, which started up on the previous week, it was quickly satisfied. Antwerp got then about 8,000 barrels of it, and seemed to have met its more urgent wants. The bidding thence this week, or 33 for good off yellow, while of a more restricted order, has indicated an unchanged market rate. No other continent source has as yet been stimulated over buying the cotton oil by the rise in linseed. The Hull (Eng.) market shows firmness over cotton oil at the advance to 22s. 6d. of the previous week. Linseed oil in London now quoted at 33s. 1/2d. and in Liverpool at 34s. 3d.

Our home buyers have taken a few lots of prime yellow oil at 34, for this month's delivery; they have been neglecting the South, where, however, there is very little of other than off-grade on offer, with generally moderate holdings. About 4,000 bbls. were rejected on prime oil contracts latterly; there was some thought that this would have to be replaced by buying upon this market, and which would have stimulated the position a little, but a fair portion of it was understood to have been loaned and the demands were missed. Most of this went abroad.

It looks as though the soap buyers were becoming a little more interested over tallow, and that the English shippers, who have held off for a long time, might take a few lots of it; therefore, that tallow was on bottom basis, through which cotton oil might receive some benefit. Indeed, at the close, shippers have bought about 300 hhds. tallow. Indeed, the whole position for cotton oil, we think, is on the point of recovering. The mills have sold a little off-grade oil this week at 26@26 1/2, and prime or above prime crude, at 28.

The sales in New York, to this writing, this week, have been 1,800 bbls. prime yellow, spot and near deliveries, at 34; 1,500 bbls. do., May delivery, at 34; 500 bbls. do. June delivery at 34 1/2; 1,250 bbls. do. July, 34 3/4@35; 400 bbls. white at 37@38, and 600 bbls. winter yellow at 38@39. At the mills sales of 8 tanks crude @ 28, and 6 tanks off-grade do. at 26@26 1/2.

COTTON MILL EQUIPMENT

One of the most interesting features of the equipment of the new Olympia Mills, at Columbia, S. C., is the mechanical draft apparatus. The tall chimney which has heretofore been such a distinguishing feature of a cotton mill is completely done away with, and for it is substituted a short plate stack extending barely above the roof. Draft is produced by two fourteen feet Sturtevant fans, driven by direct connected engines. An outer shell surrounds the stack, and through the annular space between, air is drawn from the atmosphere down into the fan room. The heat thus acquired is further increased by radiation from the fans. This hot air is finally drawn to the fires through ducts extending beneath the ashpits. The entire mechanical draft plant was designed and built by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston, Mass.

J. J. CAFFEY, Pres.
Formerly Sec. Ky. Refining Co.

CHAS. F. FINK,
Sec. & Treas.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO.

REFINERS OF

"Louisville" Butter Oil.

"Progress" Butter and
Cooking Oil

"Royal" Prime Summer Yellow
(Export Brand)

"Ideal" Prime Summer White
for Compound Lard.

Summer White and Yellow
Miners and Soap Makers' Oils.

"Louisville Star"

Fulling and Scouring Soap.

OFFICE AND REFINERY

FLOYD AND K STREETS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "Cotton Oil," Louisville.

CHICAGO AGENCY:

H. M. ALEXANDER,

525 Rialto Building,

Tel. Main 2934, Bell Local and Long Distance.

E. A. FERGUSON, President,

R. G. WAGGENER, Treasurer,

E. B. MARTIN, Secretary,

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
U. S. A.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,

Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,

Crude C. S. Oil "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

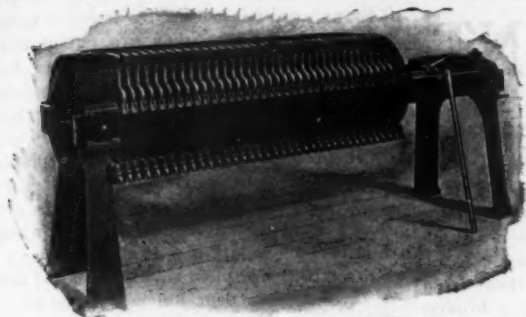
"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

Kentucky Refining Co.,

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.



THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS.

THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS

For Perfect Filtration of Liquids,

For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,

WORKS, GARWOOD, N. J.

95 and 97 Liberty St.,

New York City.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Morgan Cottonseed Mill Co., Morgan, Tex., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by William Andrew, G. H. Abernathy, T. L. Rogers, S. J. Williams and W. Ditton.

The Cottonseed and fertilizer warehouses at Crystal Springs, La., were destroyed by fire.

The Chesterfield County (S. C.) Cotton Oil Co., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by W. F. Stevenson and D. S. Matheson.

The Luling Oil & Mfg. Co., Luling, Tex., capital \$60,000, has been incorporated by H. B. Holmes, G. C. Walker and David Gregg.

The Planters Cotton Seed Oil Co., Petty, Tex., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by W. H. Hargraves, N. W. Voter and J. H. Ezell.

The Lenoir Oil & Ice Co., Lenoir, N. C., has placed the contract for its cottonseed oil machinery.

The Dangerfield Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co., Dangerfield, Tex., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

(Late Cottonseed Notes, page 19)

CAN SELL OLEOMARGARINE

Attorney General Douglas, of Minnesota, has rendered a decision in which he says that oleomargarine may be sold in that state, provided that cards in the selling places are displayed, stating that it is sold

Cotton Seed Oil Machinery

THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

Manufactured by the

Columbus Machinery Co., Columbus, Miss.

WRITE FOR PRICES

there. The question was referred to the Attorney General by W. W. P. McConnell, of the State Food and Dairy Commission in connection with the question whether it is lawful for wholesale houses and commission firms to store oleomargarine pending a sale in a neighboring state. The latter question has not yet been decided.

COTTONSEED COMBINATION RUMOR

A report from Norfolk, Va., says: An effort is being made to organize a combination of the cottonseed crushers of the South. W. S. Harvey, of Philadelphia, came to Norfolk several days ago for this purpose. The object of the combination, it is understood, is to control the market for cottonseed and its products.

LARD REFINER WANTED

In this issue there appears an advertisement asking for correspondence with a party who is competent to take charge of the erection of a plant to refine and pack lard and afterwards to superintend manufacturing of the product in South America. The opening seems a good one for a competent man.

OIL CAKE IN DENMARK

A despatch from Copenhagen says: Owing to high prices, the importation of Indian corn from the United States to Denmark has decreased considerably. Cottonseed oil cakes, on the other hand, are imported in larger quantities than ever before.


MEAT INSPECTORS SCARCE

For three years the Civil Service Commission, at Washington, has been unable to get all the meat inspectors needed at abattoirs. Everybody who passed the examination has been appointed. There was an examination April 23, and all who passed it are in places, and yet the demand has not been satisfied. Another examination is to be held in the near future. The job pays \$1,200 at the start.

May Get Booge Plant

A report from Sioux City, Ia., says that there is a strong likelihood that the Sioux City Provision Company, when it transfers its rights in the Silberhorn plant to Armour & Co., will not leave Sioux City, but will take the old Booge plant. Negotiations to this end are said to be well advanced.






The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS

The American Cotton Oil Company

Cable Address: AMCOTOIL, New York 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK









RETAIL DEPARTMENT

DOES THE DEPARTMENT STORE SELL MEAT CHEAPER

On Wednesday a big department store in New York City in a flaming and expensive advertisement announced to the gullible public that, among other things, it would on that day sell as a bargain counter special corned plate or navel of beef at 5c per lb, and short shoulders of genuine Canadian lamb at 7c per lb.

She purchased pounds of the former and a shoulder of the latter. The cheapness of the purchase so tickled her that she dropped by her own butcher shop, way up on Eighth avenue to show him her bargain, and to jar him with the prices she paid for the purchases. She had had a tiff with him a couple of days before.

Did he get mad? He, rather, looked tickled to death.

"Ain't it a bargain?" she triumphantly asked.

"No, Mrs. ———, it is not. Say! Get me that sign outside!" he called to one of his help.

"See that Mrs. ———? 'Corned plate of beef, 5c,' it says, and this is the kind we give."

He showed her the nice, fat and lean cut, which was better than the stuff she bought.

"That may be so, but the lamb was very cheap—only 7c. per pound," the customer retorted in a piqued tone.

"Is this it?" asked the meat man, pointing to the purchase.

"Yes, that's the lamb shoulder," she answered, with a faint smile.

That ain't lamb, and yet it is," said the butcher, politely.

"Not lamb!" exclaimed the lady. "No'm. That's what we call a hog-dressed yearling sheep. It is really lamb, year old lamb, which some butchers sell for lamb, but we don't in here, because it has a muttony flavor, so we call it young mutton."

"Is that so," drawled the piqued woman.

"Yes'm. This is the same thing," continued the marketman, laying a short shoulder on the counter. Dropping a short shoulder of real lamb alongside of it, he said, "We sell that yearling shoulder to-day at 8c. per pound, and this one of lamb at 8c. per pound. So the big concern had you for 1c. per pound. How many pounds did you get?"

She replied by handing him the slip.

Six pounds and a half.

SKINS AND PELTS: HOW TO SAVE THEM

Sheepskins have many defects and it is often the case that many skins are damaged before they come into the pullery. Butchers are very careless and score skins long and deep. Heavy, fine woolled skins are sometimes torn in pulling them from the sheep and the grain is often broken along the flanks and neck, but that is not seen until they arrive in the pullery.

Western skins are dried as soon as they are taken from the sheep, oftentimes in the sun, and many are sunburned. In the warehouses they are poisoned by having a solution of arsenic and soap sprinkled over them, and sometimes they are baled without being thoroughly dried.

Packer skins, country skins and western skins are handled nearly the same. At first they are well soaked in clean water until they are soft, and the salt is well out of them.

If they are to be sweated they should be worked on the beam and returned into clean water, for it is impossible to have even pulling skins come out of the sweat-house if any salt is in them.

The soaking can be overdone, and they will water prick. If skins are brushed, the brushes sometimes get out of order or an unskilled workman will cause hundreds to be grain-broken before it is noticed.

When depilatory is used, lambs should be painted with about 18 degrees, sheep can stand 22 to 24 degrees, and old bucks or saddle seats can stand from 25 to 28 degrees.

When skins are painted too strong, it will show intender-grained skins. In painting, careless workmen will sometimes leave a small pool of paint on the skin, or leave some undissolved crystals (if crystallized depilatory is used) that will eat through or leave a yellowish green spot, which will always remain hard.

If not painted strong enough, and they must be repainted, the appearance of the skin will not be as good as if it had enough the first time.

The pullers sometimes damage the skins by using the stick too strongly on the necks and butts, but that can generally be attributed to careless painting.

In the liming process hot lime is sometimes thrown into the bats while the skins are being handled, and it shows in pinkish spots, allowing the grain to be rubbed away, leaving the flesh firm; being different from hot water or steam, which will soak both flesh and grain.

In hand fleshing not much damage is done, but machine fleshers cut quite a number.

Skins can be heated by leaving them lay too long before they are pulled, and sometimes they are pricked by leaving them in water too long after they are pulled before they go into the limes; but it is in the bate where they generally get overheated and are spoiled. The pickle does not do much damage unless they do not get strong enough pickle and are stored away for a length of time, when they become moldy and in time rot.

After they are pickled, water should not be thrown onto them, unless it is salted.—Hide and Leather.

Hide and Horns Evidence

J. C. Sutton, a farmer out about Hunklock Creek, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., walked into the butcher shop of J. A. Orbasky, at Plymouth, Pa., saw the hide and horns of a cow which he lost about three years ago. He at once sued the butcher, who, when arrested, said that he bought the animal about three years ago in Wilkes-Barre. The awkward part of it all will be the "explanation" of the fact that he kept that animal so long to fatten it. The countryman had come in to sell some cattle.

CHEESE THREW THE PRICE OF HOGS

The farmers of the cheese belt of Ohio sold their calves off so that they could get the milk to use in cheese making. That simple dairy move threw herds of hogs on the market to such an extent that hogs dropped in price about Wheeling, W. Va., from 6½c to 5½c per pound. The calf market was also depressed. They fell from 6½c to 5c per pound. There seems to be, at present, plenty of local hogs and calves on that market. When the supply runs out cheese making will pursue its even tenor, but hogs and calves are more than likely to rise in the market.

"Bob" Veal at \$150

Gee Whiz! "Bob" veal comes high. The State of New York prosecuted Harlan Page at Norwich last week for selling "bob" veal. The jury fetched in a verdict for \$150 for the violations of the "bob" veal law. The defendant, after having paid this heavy verdict for his indiscretion can add up his expenses and then decide for himself whether dealing in calves, under four weeks old, for human food, is a paying investment for him.

MEAT SEIZURES

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, May 8, 1901: Beef 10,200 pounds; veal, 2,140 pounds; mutton, 740 pounds; poultry, 6,266 pounds; pork, 2,575 pounds; ass't meats, 400 pounds. Total, 23,061 pounds.

A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER
AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

No Connection With Any Other House

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Karnel, A., 127 Orchard, to M. Schindler	\$ 80
Rafelson, W., 158 E. Broadway, to E. Diamond	120
Rosenbun, Max., 157 Orchard, to M. Schindelman	100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Heinrich, B., 204 Ten Eyck, to L. J. Schwab	200
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Mortgages.

Hohloch, J., 94 Hamburg avenue, to G. Ackerler	1,000
Klatt, F., 318 Hemlock, to J. Hofer	200
Sendeke, C., 70 N. Henry, to E. L. B. Von Diezelski	500

Bills of Sale.

Herschmann, V., 204 Ten Eyck, to B. Heinrich	450
--	-----

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Bruner, A., 2102 8th ave., to E. Dannel	350
---	-----

Giunta, F., 166 Elizabeth, to C. Lacura	600
---	-----

Heitmann, P., 1793 Madison ave., to C. H. Meyer	100
---	-----

Heise, J., 24th st. and 6th ave., to H. Schoen	5,000
--	-------

Malter, N., 197 and 199 Madison, to S. Steinik	42
--	----

Schrader, H., 332 Bowery, to W. E. Burkart	3,675
--	-------

Schwartz, B., 50 E. 117th, to D. Spivak	125
---	-----

La Morticella, A., 513 E. 149th, to V. and A. Gargiulo	275
--	-----

Marquardt, Ferd., 342 9th ave., to G. Keese	650
---	-----

Millstone, Mary, 30 Cortlandt, to H. Schoen	400
---	-----

Seegert, C., 82 Duane, to A. E. Stanton	1,000
---	-------

Walsh, J., 212 Broadway, to C. Hein. Weiss & Meymarovico, 63 2d ave., to B. Boeges	2,500
--	-------

Mickware, G., 466 3d ave., to H. Ped-rozo	200
---	-----

Bills of Sale.	
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Balzarino, J., 2100 3d ave., to Blavati & Garbarmi	3,500
--	-------

Gazzale & Pagano, 2100 3d ave., to J. Balzarino, 2-3 interest at	3,200
--	-------

Goldman, I., 218 Madison, to G. Arvaswosky	460
--	-----

Klein, R., 102 Ave. C, to H. and M. Goldstein	900
---	-----

O'Hara, J. F., 991 Columbus ave., to J. O'Flynn	1
---	---

Perrotta, T., 584 Morris ave., to A. Maselli	600
--	-----

Schwartz, H., 50 E. 117th, to Barnet Schwartz	350
---	-----

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Lohman, C. H., 335 Myrtle ave., to J. Cornhelsen	2,000
--	-------

Seebeck, M. D., 62 Tillary, to H. & J. Von Glahn	150
--	-----

Hurley & Denn, Bergen Beach, to E. R. Biehler	129
---	-----

Bills of Sale.

Haye, F. W., 434 Hancock, to J. D. Schroder	1,900
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Haskamp, G., 2533 Petkin ave., to K. Hoskamp	100
--	-----

Maher, J. A., 2579 Fulton, to M. A. Maher	Nom.
---	------

Schwartz, M. F., 614 6th ave., to H. C. Schwartz	
--	--

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

**** Frank Armstrong, the prosperous butcher at Harrisburg, Pa., is building an extension to his meat market.**

**** Several meat and provision stores at Belviden, Mass., have agreed to close on Wednesdays during the months of June, July and August.**

**** The big meat market on Oakland avenue, Doylestown, Pa., now has a new white face.**

**** M. A. Vantine, a salesman of the Squiers Meat Company, at Grand Isle, Vt., has merited the promotion to the managership of the branch at Rutland. He will, doubtless, make a success of it.**

**** The Albany (N. Y.) Humane Society is bestirring itself against those who ship calves in cars. They haven't yet asked for Pullman berths for them, but there is time.**

**** A boar at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, didn't like the hog buying genius of George Chandler, the head hog buyer for Nelson Morris & Co., so he ripped George up some. The boar is now dead. Mr. Chandler is a bit sore from a lacerated leg.**

**** Rutland, Vt., felt beef rise 1c. per pound last week. Well, steers got up a bit, too. That caused it.**

**** J. Abner Smith, the well known marketman at Huntington, L. I., has assigned. Liabilities, \$10,000; assets, \$2,500. He sold \$70,000 worth of meat "in his time."**

**** Henderson's new meat market on Main street, New Rochelle, N. Y., attracts much attention. It is a credit to its proprietor, L. Henderson, who knows how to treat people.**

Business Changes.

Lewis A. Case has re-opened the market formerly known as the Greening market, on West Main street, Goshen, N. Y.

John R. McMahon has purchased the provision store and business of M. J. McMahon, at 305 North street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Ephraim Hathaway has bought out the meat market of Thomas A. Francis at Middleboro, Mass.

Edward Woodward has sold his market at Navasota, Tex., to R. R. Anderson.

D. E. Gibson has bought the meat market of Frank Fisher, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, at Zanesville, O.

New Shops

Ritter & Landis have got comfortably settled in their new market at 243 North Eighth street, Allentown, Pa.

E. M. Tan Tuyl will soon be running full fledged in their new market at Main and Head streets, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Ben Stoffer has opened his new meat market at Pavonia, O.

D. T. Dunkelberger has opened his new meat market at 1036 Muhlenberg street, Reading, Pa.

J. R. Bates opened his new market at Island Falls, Me., a few days ago.

BUSINESS RECORD

ARIZONA.—White & Co., Phoenix, meat sold out.

ARKANSAS.—Card & Putnam, Denning; meats sold out.

CALIFORNIA.—A. H. Seebold, Los Angeles; fish; mortgage \$1,800.

CONNECTICUT.—D. M. Clark, East Hartford; meats sold out.—Wm. Beck, New Haven; meats sold out.

FLORIDA.—Abraham Bros., Jacksonville; meats, damaged by fire.—J. W. Wyndham, Jacksonville; meats, etc., damaged by fire.—E. Vanderpool, Jacksonville; meats, damaged by fire.

GEORGIA.—M. H. Eason, Quitman; meat, sold out.

KANSAS.—A. M. McGuire, Argentine; meats, burned out.—Arnold Drimmel, Kansas City; meats, chattel mortgage \$1,500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A. W. A. Peters, Orange; meat, sold out.—F. C. Day, Springfield; meat, sold out.

MICHIGAN.—Chas. Freeman, Detroit; meat, discontinued.

MISSOURI.—Jacob Deck, Boonville; meat, sold out.—Boruff Bros., Joplin; meat, sold out.—J. O. Herr, St. Louis; meats, bill of sale \$300.

NEW JERSEY.—W. Hissor, Jersey City; meats, chattel mortgage \$1,000.—Theo. Joergens, Jersey City; meats, chattel mortgage, \$2,800.

NEW YORK.—W. L. Zachariah, Gasport; meats, out of business.—John Turk, Ovid; meat, deed \$1,300.

OHIO.—F. Heidtman, Toledo; meat, deed \$1,300.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mrs. G. Metzner, Erie; meat, dead.—G. B. Meeker, Erie; meats, etc., closed by sheriff.

TEXAS.—J. H. Schleuter, Austin; meat, dead.



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GOVERNMENT PACKING REPORT

The bureau of statistics has just completed a summary of the pork packing industry of the Western States for the year ending March 30, 1901. The figures given show an increase of 73,000,000 of green meats as a result of the Western packing house operations during the year, as compared with the preceding year. The report says:

The pork packing industry was formerly almost exclusively confined to Western localities, and slaughtering operations were limited to the cold months. About thirty years ago methods were introduced for prosecuting curing operations in the warm months, and from comparatively small extension in such direction for several years there was subsequently a steady increase under improved refrigerating facilities. It was not until 1889-90 that the extent of slaughter during the warmer months, representing two-thirds of the year reached proportions equal to the winter season business. Since that time, with one exception, 1891-92, the summer business has been the larger one, and for the past year represents over 60 per cent. of the total for the West.

For 1872-73, the year's total packing in the West was less than 6,000,000 hogs, and previously the number had not exceeded 5,000,000. For last year the total is 23,600,000. This comparison illustrates the great advance in this industry. With this progress there has been an extension of inquiry and enlargement of statistical exhibits and information concerning this and kindred interests.

Notwithstanding the fact that pork packing operations are now conducted almost entirely by concerns operating throughout the year, without reference to seasons, the statistical statements are continued on the former basis, to conform to the earlier compilations, for convenience of comparisons.

Pork Prices Have Increased

For the summer season of the past year, March 1 to November 1, the Western packing represented 14,323,000 hogs, an increase of 798,000 compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. There was a moderate decrease in average weight and in yield of lard. The cost of hogs has decidedly advanced, the average being 28 per cent. higher than for the corresponding time in 1899. The summer production of green meats was increased 81,500,000 pounds, and lard increased 6,409,000 pounds.

For the winter season, November 1 to March 1, the Western packing reached a total of 9,277,000 hogs, an increase of 602,000, compared with the preceding year, and representing a number reached in but one instance previously, two years ago, when the total was 443,000 greater. The average weight was decreased 5.36 pounds per hog, and the yield of lard increased 1.81 pounds. The average cost of hogs was increased 73 cents per hundred pounds, or 17 per cent. The total cost of hogs was \$19,535,000 more than the preceding year. There was an increase of 51,600,000 pounds in the produc-

tion of green meats, and of 4,800,000 pounds in lard. The manufacture of mess pork was 60,885 barrels, or 3,025 decrease; of other barreled pork, 158,340 barrels, an increase of 32,375.

For the twelve months ending March 1 the total Western packing was 23,600,000 hogs, or 1,400,000 more than the preceding year, and within 51,000 of the high record two years ago. The aggregate production of green meats, was 133,000,000 more than the preceding year, and lard was increased 11,250,000 pounds, or 34,000 tierces.

The slaughtering of hogs in the East the past year was reduced, representing a total of 5,379,000, compared with 5,971,000 the preceding year, and an annual average of 5,850,000 for the five years prior to the one now ended.

The total Western and Eastern slaughtering for the year represents 28,980,000 hogs, compared with 28,172,000 the preceding year, and 29,793,000 two years ago, which is the high record.

HOGS AS CONDENSERS

W. L. Gregson, of the Morton-Gregson Co., left Chicago on May 14, for Nebraska City, Neb., the location of the company's new packing plant. There is where the "Coupon Brand" of hams and bacon come from.

Explaining the reason for selecting the name "Coupon," the company has issued a neat little pamphlet, which says:

"We make the Coupon brand of hams and bacon from the Nebraska hog, an automatic combined machine for compacting corn and enhancing its value; it puts ten bushels of corn into less space than a bushel measure, and oils itself.

"A well-bred sow is a sort of bucolic bond, the annual coupons of which materialize in large litters of pigs, convertible on demand into cash in nine months.

"Harvesters, mowers and reapers, when compared to the utility, deftness and profitability of the complicated and multiform machinery which is wrapped up in the bristly integuments of a healthy and well-bred pig, are insignificant inventions. The potent pig is a condenser. He is also a manufacturer of hams, lard, illuminating oils, hair-brushes, headcheese, tooth-brushes, glue, buttons, fertilizers, fats, bacon, knife-handles, whistles, soap, souse, sausage and satisfaction."

Meat Gives Chicagoans Heart Disease.

Now, what do you think of this? A professor way over at Bad Nauheimer has found out the startling fact that the people of Chicago have more heart disease than any one else because they eat too much meat. If that be so, then the Australian can never flourish to old age, because they eat more meat to the head of population than any other people on earth, and that too in a hot, tropical country. From what the professor says you would expect to see the folk at Chicago topling over against each other on the sidewalk from heart disease at the least excitement, and they do excite.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., May 10, 1901.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Kansas City	27,500	92,300	30,800
Same week, 1900..	30,060	69,781	31,752
Same week, 1899..	24,715	70,242	18,441
Same week, 1898..	27,592	99,867	19,200
Chicago	56,400	137,800	78,400
Omaha	16,900	43,600	24,000
St. Louis	10,300	38,900	9,600
St. Joseph	7,300	36,200	16,400

Total past week..	118,400	348,800	159,200
Previous week ..	123,500	378,900	147,300
Same week 1900..	100,700	308,100	145,300

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour	7,393	31,864	5,672
Swift	3,547	20,045	8,720
Cudahy	2,602	15,925	1,748
Schwarzschild ..	5,919	9,445	3,657
Omaha Packing Co.	714	...	...
Fowler	161	12,131	168
Small butchers ..	598	1,178	228

Total, past week.	18,934	90,585	20,525
Previous week ..	17,802	86,254	22,922
Same week, 1900.	16,717	64,741	19,527

CATTLE.—Last week was not a glittering success as a cattle market, from the farmers' point of view. The two first days were good—a strong market, good prices—but after that a bad, wicked market so that the 25 cent advance on Tuesday over prices of former week went a glimmering—market for week closing at a low point, more especially on all beef offerings. One fancy animal sold at \$6.50; next to that a few at \$5.70, but not many at this figure. Coarse, heavy, unfinished steers bore the bulk of the decline. Native cows and heifers were strong on Tuesday, after that a sharp decline so that all the gain quickly wiped out, the better class cows suffering most severely, and butcher heifers faring no better. Bulls slumped off and closed dull and lower. Some fancy Texas sold early in week at \$5.10, but running to close of week, it was a duller outlook every day—say 15 to 20 cents from Tuesday's best figures. The supply of stockers and feeders for the week, very light, this made a fairly good market during entire week, not enough to supply demand, so that on the whole market satisfactory to shippers. Shipments to the country very light—only 203 cars, against 234 for former week, as against 227 cars for same week one year ago; 53 cars of fat cattle went eastward past week, New York receiving the bulk, against 73 cars previous week, as against 110 cars same week last year. Among the shippers United D. B. Co., 559 head, Krauss, 371 head, with Schwarzschild, 254 head.

This week's: Monday receipts 2,602 Tuesday 8,003. The market was strong on both days. Eastern orders to be filled and all the packers more or less hungry for supplies. Some well furnished steers sold at \$5.60, and a bunch of Pan-handle steers \$5.10. The good beef cattle were easily higher by 15 to 25 c. per 100 lbs. A quick sale of all offerings. The Texas supply very light, hardly a steer offered on Tuesday. Western beef steers fully 10 to 15 cents higher than Friday's prices. The run of native cows and heifers very small—they were held back by the shippers—the packers had to pay an advance of 10 to 20 cents for the desirable lots. Bulls were steady, selling fairly well, but no higher. The cows from the west were wanted at good prices—not enough of them. Stockers and feeders were scant in supply, so that prices were firm and an advance on the best grades.

HOGS.—Packers stoutly maintain that Kansas City Market for past week was on a higher priced average than any other large Western market. With over 92,000 hogs they only let outside shippers take \$17 head, corresponding week one year ago shipments were 5,276 head. Wednesday and Friday were the two bad days of the week for the shipper; tops standing \$5.80, with bulk \$5.55@5.70. Saturday closed 5c. lower on top and bulk than sales of Monday. Saturday had a poor run of heavy hogs—prices stood \$5.77½@5.80. Mixed packing \$5.65@5.75—light hogs with a wide range as some poor ones offered that day \$4.40@5.65; tops \$5.80, bulk \$5.60@5.75.

This week's receipts: Monday, 9,122; Tuesday, 23,693. On Monday all the packers wanted hogs—it was therefore very easy to obtain 5c. additional—and at that advance the market was quickly cleaned up. On Tuesday the receipts enabled the packers to be more careful in their purchases. Some Eastern demands held the market up during the early hours, but a lower tone prevailed, so that some sales were at lower figures. Prime heavy were somewhat scarce, selling \$5.75@5.85. Mixed packing, \$5.65@5.75; light, \$5.50@5.65. Pigs scarce and strong; tops \$5.85, with bulk at \$5.60@5.80.

SHEEP.—Past week, on the whole, a very good market. Texas grass fed animals were rather scarce at close of week. The packers showed more anxiety for stock. Colorado lambs were in demand and sold at \$5.10. Sheep were in good demand and scored an advance of 15 to 20c. before the week closed. A market satisfactory all round.

This week's receipts Monday, 4,257; Tuesday, 4,204. Monday's market was strong and packers cleaned up all in sight before 10 a. m. On Tuesday they were quite willing to pay an advance of 5c. and did not care to tarry too long in the giving—a very active market while it lasted. Colorado lambs prime favorites, selling at \$5.10; not as good lambs as former week. Some spring lambs sold at \$6.00. Sheep very strong, fed Westerns selling \$4.25. Grass Texas sold at \$3.90.

ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 14.—Receipts of cattle continue liberal but the wants of the buyers are fully equal to the enlarged supplies and they could have used more last week without impairing the tone of the trade any more than it was. There was a scarcity of choice beefs and the bulk of the offerings were of fair to good quality. The top for the week was 5.60, paid for a big string of branded Colorados. During the first two days of the week prices declined 10 to 15c, with light weight grades off 25c, but toward the close of the week the market firmed up and the decline was regained on all grades except the lighter weights which were still 10 to 15c. lower for the week. Good heavy heifers and cows ruled in strong demand all week at firm prices, but light weight heifers and those in poor flesh closed 25 to 35c. Good fat bulls and stags closed steady, but common to medium grades declined 15 to 20c. Veal calves showed no change in price for the week. On account of the cold threatening weather coupled with the fact that farmers are rushed with their spring work, were conditions that worked to the disadvantage of the stocker and feeder trade and at the close of the week a large accumulation of cattle were in the yards, with best grades showing a decline of 10 to 15c. for the week while common and medium kinds went off 25 to 35c. to the worse.

A fairly liberal supply of hogs was had last week, but the demand from the packers was far in excess of the receipts, notwithstanding the fact that prices are comparatively as high as eastern points, and

the highest in the west. There was small percentage of choice grades included in the week's supply, but the percentage of good kinds was liberal. Heavy hogs and pigs were in light supply considering the receipts and the big end of the offerings were on the medium weight order. The market on Tuesday of this week, May 14, ruled steady to 5c. higher with a range of prices from 5.65 to 5.85 and the bulk of sales at 5.70 to 5.80.

The bulk of offerings in the sheep department last week were woolled Colorado lambs of generally good quality and desirable weights, with a light proportion of shorn grades being included. The lamb trade closed with prices generally 10 to 15c. lower than the opening, with the bulk of the lambs selling at 5.00 to 5.10 for the week; with some fair grades at 4.90. Mutton grades included mostly clipped Arizona and Montana wethers of good quality, with a light sprinkling of clipped western ewes being on sale. During the week heavy clipped Montana wethers sold at 3.90 and the Arizona went at mostly 3.60, which prices were 10 higher for the week. For the first two days of this week 13,800 were received and for that time the market on lambs is 10 to 15c. higher and sheep are steady as compared with last week's close.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The receipts during the week ending May 15 were as follows:

Cattle, 12,175; hogs, 46,894; sheep, 15,019; against 12,266 cattle, 44,695 hogs and 5,661 sheep received during the previous week.

The shipments were: Cattle, 1,428; hogs, 6,473; sheep, 427; against 1,584 cattle, 10,286 hogs and 635 sheep shipped the previous week.

CATTLE.—The native cattle yards were very quiet the latter part of the week, the receipts being too small to receive any notice whatever. Beef steers are closing 5c. to 10c. lower than a week ago, butcher cows and heifers a dime higher; the best stock steers and feeders not much different, but inferior ones slower and weaker. Veal calves are 25c. to 50c. a hundred higher; bulls a little easier, and milk cows a shade stronger.

HOGS.—The supply of hogs was about an average for the latter part of the week and averaged reasonably good in quality. The market opened with a good demand and other markets were reported as opening a shade better. Sellers took advantage of the situation and forced prices up. The good medium and heavy hogs sold about 5c. higher, while lights and all fair grades were about 2½ higher. Trading was active, and the early supply was soon exhausted.

SHEEP.—Last week closed with a good demand, and all fair to good mutton sheep and lambs 15c. to 25c. higher than the close of the previous week. Spring lambs sold good, the best going at \$8 to \$9, until Friday, when they were badly neglected and sold considerably lower. The stocker trade is in better shape than any time for several months, and indications at present are encouraging in this department.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week ending May 15 were: Hams, 104,300 lbs.; meat, 5,818,900 lbs.; lard, 838,900 lbs., and 225 bbls. pork.

Shipments were: Hams, 968,800 lbs.; meats, 4,905,800 lbs.; lard, 1,517,500 lbs., and pork, 264 bbls. Lard and green hams easy, and extra meats steady.

PORK.—F.o.b. in a jobbing way. New standard mess held at \$15.50 to \$15.75.

LARD.—Choice steam on East Side closed nominally at 7.80c.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Live Stock				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, May 9.....	10,915	860	23,942	13,170
Friday, May 10.....	1,311	206	20,397	6,279
Saturday, May 11.....	132	2	12,499	90
Monday, May 13.....	17,689	150	25,127	17,194
Tuesday, May 14.....	2,425	2,049	15,900	8,965
Wednesday, May 15.....	19,500	700	28,000	12,000
Shipments.				
Thursday, May 9.....	3,969	176	4,387	3,754
Friday, May 10.....	3,154	106	3,694	5,012
Saturday, May 11.....	1,777	3	1,175	451
Monday, May 13.....	4,892	12	6,071	5,286
Tuesday, May 14.....	1,590	165	2,170	1,779
Wednesday, May 15.....	5,000	20	5,000	2,500

Range of Cattle Values

Prime beefs, 1,000 to 1,600 lbs.....	\$5.75@5.90
Good of choice b'vs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	5.25@5.70
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	4.70@5.25
Plain to common beef steers.....	4.25@4.60
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.80@4.20
Good to f'cy feed'rs, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.25@5.10
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.60@4.10
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.40@4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.....	3.20@4.80
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.80@3.25
Common to good culling cows.....	1.40@2.75
Veal calves, fair to fancy.....	4.50@5.25
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	3.00@5.00
Fed Western steers.....	4.35@5.65
Fed Texas steers.....	4.40@5.40
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.50@4.25
Milkers and springers, ex head.....	18.00@55.00

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.....	\$5.80 @5.87½
Rough to good heavy packing.....	5.35 @5.72½
Selected butcher weights.....	5.75 @5.85
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.62½@5.77½
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.62½@5.75
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.50 @5.77½
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb. pigs.....	4.10 @5.00
Culls, stags and throw-outs.....	3.00 @5.40

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons.....	\$4.50@4.75
Good to prime wethers.....	4.30@4.50
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.85@4.35
Good to prime Western muttons.....	4.25@4.50
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.75@4.30
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	3.00@3.85
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.75@4.15
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.40@4.60
Poor to fair clipped lambs.....	3.75@4.50
Good to fancy clipped lambs.....	4.65@5.00
Lambs, poor to fair, in fleeces.....	4.75@5.20
Lambs, poor to fancy, in fleeces.....	5.30@5.50
Feeding lambs, poor to choice.....	4.75@5.20

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.	
Armour & Co.....	33,900
Anglo-American.....	14,700
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	8,400
Continental Packing Co.....	9,500
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	4,600
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	6,400
Nelson Morris & Co.....	27,000
Swift and Company.....	10,000
Omaha Packing Co.....	7,100
City butchers.....	128,100
Total.....	128,100

Live Stock Notes

Eleven markets received 490,000 hogs last week, against 523,000 the previous week and 410,000 a year ago. Total for 1901 to date, 8,926,000 against 8,657,000 a year ago and 8,467,000 two years ago. The total for this year to date is the largest on record.

Car loads of live stock received here last week, 5,250, against 5,790 the previous week and 4,675 a year ago. Of the 5,250 the Northwestern Road contributed 1,319, against 1,193 a year ago; Milwaukee 1,137, against 822 a year ago, and Burlington, 902, against 904 a year ago.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 224 lbs., being the lightest average in over a month, and 6 lbs. lighter than the previous week. The average the corresponding week a year ago was exact-

ly the same or 224 lbs. Last week's receipts included a much larger proportion of 180 to 220 lb. averages and a larger percentage of little pigs.

The following is given the average weight at Chicago for months undermentioned:

	April 1901.	March 1901.	April 1900.	April 1899.	April 1898.
Cattle	1,041	1,081	1,088	1,071	1,086
Hogs	226	222	223	231	223
Sheep	90	94	88	88	89

April receipts at the stockyards for 1901 and 1900 compare as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
April, '01.	252,458	567,491	320,414	23,030
April, '00.	213,734	596,467	285,366	21,148
Increase..	38,724	...	35,048	1,882
Decrease..	...	28,976	...	...

The following shows the receipts for the periods named:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1901...	252,458	23,818	567,491	320,414
April, 1900...	213,734	14,500	596,467	285,366
4 mos. 1901...	917,751	47,718	2,701,555	1,132,472
4 mos. 1900...	84,813	35,969	2,784,828	1,132,157

During April 23,030 cars of live stock were received here, against 20,345 the preceding month and 21,148 for April last year. The receipts for the first four months of 1901 foot up 92,593 cars, against 89,758 cars for the same period last year.

The hogs received last month averaged 226 lbs., against 222 lbs. the preceding month; 223 lbs. for April, 1900; 231 lbs. for April, 1899; 223 lbs. for April, 1898, and 235 lbs. for April, 1897.

Governor Yates some time ago offered the appointment of live stock commissioner to John T. Alexander, of the firm of Alexander, Ward & Conover, but he declined the office on the ground that he would not have sufficient time to devote to the office and his private business. Mr. Alexander is highly popular at the stockyards, and his appointment would have been universally approved.

W. E. Skinner, general manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, has returned from a trip to the Northwest where he attended the meetings of the live stock associations. He says everybody is in an effervescent condition over the coming international live stock exposition, and the hearty support of the whole Northwest is assured. The railroads will make the rates right and a big attendance may be expected. The meetings in South Dakota and in Montana were successful and fairly well attended.

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS: The receipts of hogs this week at all of the western markets have been

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BROWN, ST. JOHN CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
Rooms 57 and 59 Exchange Building
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

All kinds of live stock bought and sold on commission

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

The property of the Mound City Packing & Cold Storage Co., at St. Louis, Mo. Fully equipped with all necessary appliances and machinery ready for business. For particulars, write to

LORENZO E. ANDERSON,

Care of Mercantile Trust Company,
St. Louis, Mo.

liberal and almost equal to any former year at this season. The quality of the offerings continues good, although the average weight is not particularly heavy, showing a continued desire on the part of the holders to accept the comparatively high prices without using much feed. The receipts at Chicago have been moderate, but as usual are later than the western markets, farm work being over one to two weeks later in the principal country tributary to Chicago. The weather has been favorable, however, and we believe after this week the farm work will practically be over, and as the trade has been active and strong and present prices being satisfactory to the selling interests, we look for an increase in the receipt for some weeks to come.

The provision market continues dull but firm; very little outside interest, prices showing a fair profit to the packers. While we look for a continuation in the demand we believe the general situation warrants a lower range in prices for the next six weeks, and would not be surprised to see hogs sell at \$5.50 or under during that time in the Chicago market. The competition at western markets continues keen, and prices are held within 5 to 15 cents of the Chicago market.

CATTLE: There is no special change in the cattle situation; the demand continues strong, and we note a reaction of 10 to 15 cents compared with the low time last week. Strictly choice cattle are selling about as high as any time, and butcher stock recovered nearly all of the last week's decline. We look for lighter receipts of fat cattle before many weeks, and have confidence in strong or higher prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: The much abused lamb feeder has at last had a little comfort in the shape of an advance of 25 to 40 cents in the price of both clipped and woolled lambs compared with the low time. As we have stated for the greater part of the last three or four months, and especially the last few weeks, the market for lambs has been lower than at any other time in the history of the business at this season of the year, and just as soon as the receipts let up we would have a good reaction. The conditions have at last arrived, and we note an advance in woolled lambs to a range of 5.30 to 5.50 in the Chicago market, and clipped lambs from 4.85 to 5.10. As usual on an advancing market, the competition is noticeable, and for the first time during this season, the sheep trade has really given an exhibition of normal and healthy conditions. The supply of Colorado lambs yet to be marketed is comparatively small, and as there are no other fat lambs to be marketed in Chicago or any of the Western markets until we receive the Western grass lambs, which will be in August, we still believe prices will rule higher during the next six weeks, and the consumers of meat will, in our judgment, regret the fact that they have overlooked the cheapest and best meat that has been offered on the market during the entire season. Spring lambs are being marketed in a small way. The supply of spring lambs will gradually

increase, but outside of Kentucky and Tennessee the supply will not cut very much figure with the trade.

By-Product Sundries

Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1901.

There is not much change in butcher-fats; in some instances prices have been advanced, but in a general way the prices quoted about cover the situation for the present. Rough shop fat, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ c; cod and flank fat, per lb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3 c; kidney tallow, per lb., $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ c; mixed bones and tallow, per lb., $\frac{3}{4}$ @ $1\frac{1}{4}$ c; shop bones, per 100 lbs., 50c. Calfskins, No. 1 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., $10\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; No. 2 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 9c per lb.; No. 1 kip, 15 to 25 lbs., 8c per lb.; No. 2 kip, 15 to 35 lbs., $6\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.; deacons, each, 50c; glue stocks, 4c per lb. Butcher fats remain about the same.

Tallow Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son)

Chicago, May 15th.

TALLOW.—Quite a little has been done in all branches and the market is beginning to show a little more life. Edible grades are about the only class not enjoying the improved market. As predicted, the recent inquiry, though not of any considerable magnitude, has been sufficient to improve values.

GREASES.—Have shown some improvement; quite a little trading has been done in all grades. Supplies of light stocks have decreased; dark grades are in both better supply and demand.

STEARINES.—Oleo continues very dull and without any change, except sales of a few lots at reduced prices by outsiders. Local buyers generally asking full figures. Tallow Stearine is dull and very little can be sold of the market. Light Grease Stearines are in fair supply but the demand is taking up the offerings about as fast as made. Some very large trading has been done in dark Grease Stearines in a confidential way, which indicates that the goods changed hands under market quotations.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from John Tredwell & Co.)

Chicago, May 15.

We quote you to-day's market on cash meats, f.o.b. Chicago, as follows: Dry sale regular ribs, 60 lbs. aver., 8.02 $\frac{1}{2}$; 70 lbs. aver., 7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rough ribs, 35 lbs. aver., 7.97 $\frac{1}{2}$; 40 lbs. aver., 7.95; 50 lbs. aver., 7.92 $\frac{1}{2}$; 60 lbs. aver., 7.90. Extra short ribs, 35@40 lbs. aver., 7.80. Extra short clears, none. Rib bellies, 18@20 lbs. aver., 8.50; 22@25 lbs. aver., 8.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; 25@30 lbs. aver., 8.35; 30@35 lbs. aver., 8.20; 35@40 lbs. aver., 8.10. Clear bellies, 12@14 lbs. aver., 8.85; 14@16 lbs. aver., 8.72 $\frac{1}{2}$; 18@20 lbs. aver., 8.62 $\frac{1}{2}$; 22@25 lbs. aver., 8.50; 25@30 lbs. aver., 8.37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fat backs, 14@16 lbs. aver., 7.00; 16@18 lbs. aver., 7.20. Short clear backs, 18@20 lbs. aver., 8.00; 14@16 lbs. aver., 8.10. Regular plates, 6@8 lbs. aver., 7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Butts, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. All loose. Mess pork, old, none. New, original, \$14.62 $\frac{1}{2}$. Repacked, 200 lbs., \$14.20. Lard, tierce basis, pure, \$8.00. Compound, 5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Laxerus & Co.)

Chicago, May 15.

There is a little better feeling in the market on S. P. and green meats. Trade is some improved. Export trade is better this week. We quote to-day's market as follows, f.o.b. Chicago:

Green hams, 10@12 lbs., aver. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; do., 12@14 aver., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$; do., 14@16 aver., 9c; do., 18@20 aver., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9. Green clear bellies, 8@10 aver., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$; do., 9@11 aver., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; do., 10@12 aver., 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. Green picnic,

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.62½	14.65	14.45	14.45
July	14.80	14.85	14.60	14.60
September	14.50	14.50	14.30	14.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.90	7.95	7.87½	7.87½
July	7.92½	7.92½	7.85	7.85
September	7.92½	7.92½	7.87½	7.87½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.05	8.12½	8.05	8.10
July	7.85	7.90	7.82½	7.82½
September	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.80

MONDAY, MAY 13.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.60	14.77½	14.52½	14.57½
July	14.25	14.45	14.25	14.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.87½
July	7.85	7.87½	7.85	7.87½
September	7.87½	7.90	7.87½	7.90
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.05	8.10	8.05	8.05
July	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.85
September	7.77½	7.80	7.77½	7.77½

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.77½	14.87½	14.70	14.77½
July	14.45	14.57½	14.45	14.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.87½	7.90	7.87½	7.90
July	7.87½	7.92½	7.87½	7.90
September	7.87½	7.92½	7.87½	7.90
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.05	8.05	8.02½	8.02½
July	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.85
September	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.80

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.60	14.72½	14.60	14.77½
July	14.45	14.52½	14.45	14.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.87½	7.90	7.87½	7.90
July	7.87½	7.92½	7.87½	7.90
September	7.87½	7.92½	7.87½	7.90
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.05	8.05	8.02½	8.02½
July	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.85
September	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.80

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.85	14.97½	14.75	14.82½
September	14.72½	14.82½	14.67½	14.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.95	8.02½	7.95½	7.95½
September	7.97½	8.02½	7.97½	7.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.87½	7.92½	7.85	7.85
September	7.82½	7.87½	7.80	7.80

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.97½	8.00	7.97½	7.97½
September	7.97½	8.02½	7.95	8.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.85	7.87½	7.85	7.87½
September	7.80	7.82½	7.77½	7.82½

MARKET REVIEW

The excitement in corn and oats has drawn speculative attention from the provision pit. Hog products weak and lower on pork. Shipments of products are not much different from a year ago. Exports for the week were some smaller of lard than last year, but larger of bacon—9,083,000 lbs. against 11,746,000 lbs. and 28,974 boxes bacon against 26,751 boxes.

COOPERAGE

Steady at 75 a 82½c. for pork barrels and 97½ a \$1.00 for lard tierces.

MEAT IN IOWA

James Martin has returned from a trip through northeastern Iowa. He says: There is no danger of a shortage in beef steaks and pork chops if the part of the country I have traveled through furnishes any criterion. They have got plenty of cattle up there feeding for the summer market.

5@6 aver., 6.85; do., 6@8 aver., 6.62½; do., 8@10 aver., 6.66½. Green skinned hams, 18@20 aver., 9%. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 aver., 6½; do., 12@14 aver., 6½. No. 1, S. P. hams, 10@12 aver., 9½; do., 12@14 aver., 9½; do., 14@16 aver., 8½@9; do., 16@18 aver., 9c. @8½; do., 18@20 aver., 8½@9. No. 1, S. P. skinned hams, 14@16 aver., 9½@%; do., 18@20 aver., 9½@%; do., 22@24 aver., 9½; do., 24@26 aver., 9@9½. No. 2, S. P. hams, 10@12 aver., 9; do., 12@14 aver., 8½; do., 14@16 aver., 8½; do., 16@18 aver., 8½. No. 1, S. P. picnics, 5@6 aver., 6.75c.; do., 6@7 aver., 6.70c.; do., 6@8 aver., 6.62½; do., 8@10 aver., 6.57½; do., 10@12 aver., 6½. S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 aver., 6½; do., 12@14 aver., 6½. S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 aver., 9½; do., 10@12 aver., 9½; do., 12@14 aver., 9½. Family back pork, 30@40 pcs., \$14.50 per bbl.; do., 40@50 pcs., \$14.75 per bbl.; do., 50@60 pcs., \$15.00 per bbl. Ham butt pork, \$14.00 per bbl. S. P. beef hams, sets, 18@15.50. Extra mess beef, 8.00@8.25. Plate beef, 8.50@8.75. Extra plate beef, 9.25@9.50. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f.o.b. Chicago, ¼ cent. higher packed.

Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, May 15, 1901.

There has been no change in the situation at Chicago, the buyers holding off looking for bargains, and what sales have been made, have been sold on concessions. The trade has been dull, but inquiries are coming in for July delivery, which option the packers are holding firm. We quote as follows:

Ground blood, 16 to 17 per cent.; \$2.15 per unit.

Ground, 10 and 15, tankage \$2.00 and 10. Concentrated 16 to 17 per cent., \$2.00 per unit.

Hoof meal, 16 to 18 per cent., \$2.00 per unit.

Ground steamed bone, \$16.50 per ton.

Raw bone meal, 5 to 6 and 25 to 40, \$18 per ton.

Crushed, 8 and 25, tankage \$1.70 and 10 Omaha.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. av., ton.....\$260.00
Horns, No. 2, 40 lbs. av., ton..... 185.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., ton..... 90.00
Hoofs, per ton, black..... 18.00
Hoofs, per ton, striped..... 30.00
Hoofs, per ton, white..... 40.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. av., ton..... 40.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., ton..... 50.00
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. av..... 40.00

HOG PRICES

A year ago hogs sold at \$5.10@5.50, two years ago at \$3.55@4, three years ago at \$4.15@4.80 and four years ago at \$3.35@3.75. As is shown by these figures, hogs are still selling at high prices.

To a considerable extent the high price of feeders, combined with high price of corn, has produced a disinclination on part of farmers to feed cattle for the market.

It was thought receipts of hogs would increase after planting season, but the prediction has so far failed to prove good. Evidently many farmers are waiting for a rally in prices.

Sheepmen are feeling encouraged over the recent advance in lamb prices. The danger is that they will increase their shipments to market to such an extent as to force a break in prices.

The lighter cattle and hog receipts the last few days are attributed to farmers being too busy planting corn to bother with shipping live stock.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.40
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.55
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.05
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.50
14 lb., ¼ doz. to case.....	19.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.80
Soup bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clar.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef	\$10.00
Plate beef	9.50
Extra mess beef	9.50
Prime mess beef	10.50
Beef hams	19.50

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets	15½
Insides	14
Outsides	11½
Knuckles	14½
Reg. cloids	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams	12-14 av. a 11½
Skinnd hams	16-18 av a 11½
Shoulders	6-8 av a 8
Picnics	6-8 av a 8½
Breakfast bacon	a 14

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts	7 a 7½
Hocks	5 a 5
Dry salt spare ribs	2½ a 3
Pork tenderloins	10 a 12
Pork loins	8 a 8½
Spare ribs	4½ a 5
Trimnings	4½ a 5
Boston butts	7 a 7
Cheek meat	4 a 4½
Leaf lard	8½ a 8½
Skinned shoulders	7 a 7

BUTTERINE

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over.....	
Daisy	9½
Special	11
Clover	11½
Extra	12
Fancy creamery	13
Extra fancy creamery	14
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ¼c. per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter	4½ a 5
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax	7½ a 8
Sugar.....	
Pure open kettle	3½ a 4
White refined	a 4½
Plantation granulated	a 5½
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.87
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	4.25
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton.....	3.75
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.05

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef rounds, set of 100 ft.....	a 9
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 45
Beef bungs, each	a 10
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 88
Hog bungs—Exports, each.....	a 11
Medium, each	a 4½
Small, each	a 1½
Sheep casings, per lb.....	a 50

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. V. in tanks.....	32½ a 33
P. S. a V. in barrels.....	35 a 36
*Butter oil in barrels.....	37 a 38
Crude in tanks	
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 13.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,904	232	4,625	21,441	7,896
Sixtieth St.	3,245	232	10,013	14,414	272
Fortieth St.	2,979	61	1,294	14,385	
West Shore Railroad ..	1,713		500	3,149	
Lehigh Valley		115	64		
Scattering					
Totals	10,841	232	14,753	37,783	25,704
Totals last week	12,313	232	14,624	30,354	27,838

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MAY 13.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Nelson Morris, So. Cevic			4,860
Nelson Morris, So. Germanic			900
Nelson Morris, So. Etruria			2,000
Swift & Co., So. Etruria			1,043
Swift & Co., So. Manitou			1,830
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Cevic	405	2,160	
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Manitou	150		
J. Shamburg & Son, So. British Trader	20	140	
Schwartzschild & Sulz, So. Cevic	405		
Schwartzschild & Sulz, So. Manitou	150		1,000
Schwartzschild & Sulz, So. St. Paul	300		1,350
W. A. Sherman, So. Colorado	200		
R. E. Sherlock, So. Colorado	300		
Miscellaneous, So. Pretoria	38	190	

Total exports	1,308	2,900	13,773
Total exports last week	3,341	1,394	17,586
Boston exports this week	3,041	1,496	12,740
Baltimore exports this week	1,350	3,276	19,400
Philadelphia exports this week	497	983	
Portland exports this week	1,957	983	7,805
To London	5,196	6,934	21,408
To Liverpool	210		
To Glasgow	300	500	
To Hull	30	140	
To Antwerp			1,350
To Southampton	38	190	
To Bermuda			
Totals to all ports	7,621	8,747	30,563
Totals to all ports last week	9,502	1,083	27,833

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.35 @ \$5.70
Medium to fair native steers	4.80 @ 5.30
Common and ordinary native steers	4.25 @ 4.75
Oxen and stags	2.25 @ 5.00
Bulls and dry cows	2.25 @ 4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.40 @ 5.75

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	5 1/2 @ 6
Live veal calves, prime, D	5 @ 5 1/2
Calves, mixed	4 @ 5

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	\$6.05 @ \$6.10
Hogs, medium	6.10 @ 6.20
Hogs, light to medium	6.15 @ 6.20
Pigs	6.20 @ 6.30
Broughs	6.05 @ 6.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Choice wool lambs	\$5.75 @ \$5.80
Clipped lambs	5.00 @ 5.10
Spring lambs, each	4.00 @ 5.00
Spring lambs, Jersey's	4.00 @ 5.50
Southern lambs	4.00 @ 5.00
Live sheep, prime, clipped	3.50 @ 4.25
Live sheep, common to medium	3.50 @ 4.50
Export sheep	4.50 @ 4.75
Bucks	3.00 @ 3.00

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, near by and in per D	23 @ 25
Spring chickens, Southern and Southwestern, D	18 @ 20
Fowls, per D	11 @ 7
Roosters, old, per D	7 @ 8
Turkeys, per D	7 @ 8
Ducks, average Western, per pair	70 @ 80
Geese, average Western, per pair	90 @ 1.00
Pigeons, per pair	25 @ 40

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Choice native, light	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair, native	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, light	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair, Texas	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice heifers	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice cows	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair cows	5 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5 1/2 @ 6

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime	8 @ 9
Veals, good to choice	7 @ 8
Calves, country dressed, prime	7 @ 8
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	7 @ 7 1/2
Calves, dressed, common to medium	5 @ 6 1/2

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	8 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, heavy	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, choice, light	9 1/2 @ 10
Lambs, 50-65 lbs.	9 @ 9
Small Lamb 40 lbs.	9 1/2 @ 9
" med. weight	9 @ 9
Hog Lamb, 55-65 lbs.	8 @ 9
Common Lambs	7 @ 8
Spring lambs, choice, each	5.50 @ 6.00
Fair to good each	5 1/2 @ 5.50
Prime sheep	6 @ 7
Buck sheep	6 @ 7

DRESSED POULTRY

Turkeys, toms	8 @ 9
Turkeys, hens, small	7 @ 8
Broilers, Phil., 3 lbs and over to pair D	30 @ 32
" 3 lbs and under to pair D	25 @ 28
" Penn. fair to good	25 @ 28
Broilers, Western, dry-picked, fair to good	20 @ 25
Fowls, West., dry-picked, fancy, small	10 @ 10 1/2
Fowls, West., scalded, fancy, small	10 @ 10 1/2
Fowls, Western, heavy	9 1/2 @ 10
Fowls, South'n, dry-picked, small	10 @ 10 1/2
Fowls, West. and South'n, fair to good	7 @ 10
Old cocks, per D	6 1/2 @ 7
Ducks, spring and other nearby, D	18 @ 19
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	2 @ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz	1 @ 1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens, No. 1	10 1/2 @ 11
Turks., mixed, young hens and toms, No. 1	10 1/2 @ 11
Turkeys, young toms, No. 1	10 @ 10 1/2
Broilers, dry-picked, fancy	18 @ 20
Broilers, scalded, fancy	14 @ 15
Chickens, fancy, soft-mixed	12 @ 12
Chickens, average, No. 1	9 @ 10
Capons, fancy, large, per D	15 @ 16
Capons, medium sized	13 @ 14
Fowls, dry-picked, No. 1	9 1/2 @ 10
Fowls, plain	8 @ 9
Ducks, fancy	12 @ 12 1/2
Geese, fancy	9 1/2 @ 10

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	11 1/2 @ 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	11 @ 11 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy	11 @ 11 1/2
California hams, smoked, light	8 1/2 @ 9
California hams, smoked, heavy	8 1/2 @ 9
Smoked bacon, boneless	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12 @ 12 1/2
Dried beef sets	16 @ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per D	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders	8 @ 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light	10 1/2 @ 11
Pickled bellies, heavy	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western	8 @ 9 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city	10 @ 11

FISH

Cod, heads off, State	5 @ 6
Cod, heads on, market	2 @ 3
Halibut, white	10 @ 12
Halibut, gray	8 @ 10
Bluefish	8 @ 10
Eels, skinned	6 @ 8
Eels, skin on	3 @ 4
Chinook salmon	18 @ 20
Lobsters, large	12 @ 14
Mackerel, Spanish	8 @ 10
Round mackerel	6 @ 7
Round mackerel, large	10 @ 12
Haddock	3 @ 4
Southern kingfish	8 @ 10
Native shad roes	20 @ 25
Bucks	10 @ 14
Brook trout	3 @ 50
Flounders	3 @ 4
White perch	3 @ 6
Striped bass, large	12 @ 15
Striped bass, small medium	8 @ 10
Pompano	12 1/2 @ 15
Porgies	3 @ 4
Native sea bass	5 @ 6
Flukes	3 @ 4
Soft crabs, medium	50 @ 75
Soft crabs, large	1.00 @ 1.50

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per D	18 @ 19
Creamery, firsts	18 @ 18 1/2
Creamery, seconds	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Creamery, thirds	15 @ 16
State dairy, tubs, fancy	17 @ 18
State dairy, tubs, firsts	17 @ 17 1/2
State dairy, tubs, seconds	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
State dairy, tubs, thirds	15 @ 16
Western imitation cream, fancy	16 1/2 @ 17
Western imitation cream, firsts	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Western imitation cream, low grades	13 @ 14
Western factory, large tubs, choice	12 @ 13
Western factory, fair to good	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Western factory or dairy, low grades	11 @ 12
Rolls, common to prime	11 @ 13
Renovated butter, fancy	16 @ 17
Renovated butter, common to choice	12 @ 13 1/2
Old Creamery	12 @ 14 1/2
Old Western factory	10 @ 13

CHEESE

OLD.

State, f. c., cream, small, prime	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
State, f. c., small, common to fair	8 1/2 @ 9
State, f. c., large, prime	9 1/2 @ 10
State, f. c., large, common to fair	8 1/2 @ 9

NEW.

State, f. c., small, white, prime	@ 8 1/2
State, f. c., small, colored, prime	@ 8 1/2
State, f. c., small, fair to good	7 1/2 @ 8
State, f. c., large, white, prime	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
State, f. c., large, white, fair to good	7 1/2 @ 8
State, f. c., large, colored, prime	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
State, f. c., large, colored, fair to good	7 1/2 @ 8
State, full cream, common	5 1/2 @ 6
State, light skims, small choice	5 1/2 @ 6
State, light skims, large, choice	5 1/2 @ 6
State, part skims, prime	4 1/2 @ 5
State, part skims, fair to good	3 @ 4
State, part skims, common	2 @ 2 1/2
Full skims	1 @ 1 1/2

EGGS

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn., prime	13 1/2 @ 14
Western, northerly sections regular packing, first	12 1/2 @ 13
W'n reg. packings, n'thly sections, firsts	12 1/2 @ 13
W'n reg. packings, s'thly sections, graded	11 @ 12 1/2
W'n reg. pack'gs, s'thly sect's, av'gs, prime	11 @ 11 1/2
Western and South'n, common	11 @ 10 1/2
Kentucky, graded, choice	12 1/2 @ 13
Southern, average, best lots	11 @ 11 1/2
Southern, fresh gathered, com.	11 @ 11 1/2
Western, fresh gathered, dirties	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Western, fresh gathered, checks	9 1/2 @ 10
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per dozen	18 @ 18
Duck eggs, Western, per dozen	12 1/2 @ 13
Duck eggs, Southern, per dozen	12 @ 13

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74% Caustic Soda, 2 cts. for 60%	
76% Caustic Soda, 2 1/4 for 60%	
60% Caustic Soda, 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
58% Powerd Caustic Soda, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 cts. D.	
58% Pure Alkali, 90 cts. to \$1.00 for 45%.	
48% Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1 1/2 cts. D.	
48% Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.75 per 100 D.	
Borax, 8c per D.	
Talc, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. per D.	
Palm Oil, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. per D.	
Green Olive Oil, 6 1/2 cts. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 6 1/2 cts. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. per D.	
Cochin Coconut Oil, 6 1/4 to 6 1/2 cts. per D.	
Ceylon Coconut Oil, 5 1/4 to 6 cts. per D.	
Cottonseed Oil, 33 to 35 cts. gallon.	
Rosin: \$2.60; N., \$2.85; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., \$3.10 per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue	50c to 60c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver	35c to 45c a piece
Beef kidney	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidney	3c a piece
Livers, beef	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	25c to 28c a lb
Lambs' fries	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns	25.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality	\$2.50 @ 2.60

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins	per D.
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	1
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.00
No. 2 calfskins	per D. 1.14
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	1.12
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	1.10
No. 1 grassers	per D. 1.14
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	1.12
No. 2 grassers	per D. 1.12
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	1.10
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	1.15
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	1.10
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	1.10
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	1.10
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	1.05
No. 1 grass kips	1.05
No. 2 grass kips	1.05
Ticky kips	1.10
Branded heavy kips	1.10
Branded kips	1.05
Branded skins	1.00

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	30.00
XX sheep, per dozen	5.00
X sheep, per dozen	4.00
Woolly Ribby sheep	3.50
Sheep, ribby	2.75
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50
X lambs, per dozen	3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	2.00
Culls, lambs	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	40
Sheep, imp., per bundle, medium	48
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	34
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 20
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb.	38
Hog, American 1/2 bbls., per lb.	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.	40
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	9
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	2 @ 3
Beef, rounds, per lb.	12
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	6
Beef, bungs, per lb.	6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	48
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	50
Beef, middles, per lb.	8 @ 10
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5 1/2 @ 6
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 @ 4 1/2

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white	20	21
Pepper, Penang, white	18 1/4	19
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	15
Pepper, shok	10	11
Allspice	6 1/4	7
Coriander	5	6
Mace	42	45

SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/4 @ 5
Powdered	4 1/4 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	31
1 extra	17
1	16
1X moulding	15
1X	14 1/2
1 1/2	14
1 1/4	13
1 1/2	12
1 1/4	11
1 1/2	10
1 1/4	9
1 1/2	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$18.50	a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.00	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.82 1/4	a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent ammonia	2.25	a 2.30
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground	2.32 1/2	a 2.35
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	19.50	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	13.50	a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia, per ton	22.50	a 23.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	11.00	a 11.50
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York	2.35	a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.75	a 2.77 1/2
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.70	a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.65	a 2.70
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.95	a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00	a 10.05
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/4 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.00	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.05 1/4	a 2.10 1/4
Sylvinit, 24 a 26 per cent. per unit, 8 P.	30	a 40

LARDS

Pure refined lards for Europe	8.25	@ 8.35
Pure refined lards for South America	8.75	@ 9.00
Pure refined lards for Brazil (kegs)	10.00	@ 10.15
Compound—Domestic	6.75	@ 6.87 1/2
Prime Hog	7.07	@ 7.87 1/2

HOG MARKET IN LEADING CITIES.

CHICAGO—Active; \$5.60@5.65; left over 3,000; yorker's, 575.	
ST. LOUIS—Strong; \$5.60@5.97 1/4	
OMAHA—\$5.65@5.80.	
EAST BUFFALO—40 cars on sale; strong; \$5.75@6.05.	
KANSAS CITY—Strong; \$5.60@5.87 1/4.	
CLEVELAND—Stronger; \$5.85@5.95.	
INDIANAPOLIS—Slow; \$5.65@5.90.	

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Canned meats	5/	15/	15/
Oil cake	5/	6/	14/
Bacon	5/	15/	15/
Lard, tierces	5/	15/	15/
Cheese	15/	30/	2 M
Butter	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow	6/8	15/	15/
Beef, per tierce	1/3	3/	15/
Pork, per bbl.	1/9	3/	15/

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/1 1/4. Cork for orders, April, 2/7 1/4.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo market in Europe and here continues very slow and the present week has been one of the quietest on record. Sales have been very light and so are inquiries for future shipments, and the present outlook is towards lower prices. There is a good demand for neutral lard and a large business could be done if the packers were to reduce their prices somewhat. In cotton oil, transactions are light, not much demand from churners for butter oil at present.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1901.

The Ammoniate market during the past week is considerably stronger, and sales of upwards of 2,000 tons of high-grade tankage are reported on basis of \$2.45 and 10 Charleston.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia continues to advance.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$21.50@22.00 per ton, f.o.b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent., \$20.50 per ton, f.o.b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.95@2.00 per unit, f.o.b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.05@2.10 per ton, f.o.b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$1.95 per ton, f.o.b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.30@10—2 35@10 per ton, c.a.f. Baltimore. Foreign sulphate of ammonia, \$2.75@2.77 1/2, c.l.b. Baltimore and New York.

Liverpool Markets

Liverpool, May 17.—Closing.—Beef—Easy; extra India mess 61s. 3d. Pork—Steady; prime mess Western, 61s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 46s. 6d. Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 44s. 9d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 44s. 9d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 42s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 41s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 40s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 44s. 9d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 37s. Lard—American refined in pails, quiet, 40s. 9d.; prime Western in tierces, steady, 40s. 9d. Butter—Dull; finest United States, 88s. good United States, 66s. Cheese—Amer-

ican, finest white, dull, 47s.; American finest colored, quiet, 46s. Tallow—Prime city, quiet, 25s.; Australian in London, steady 26s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull, refined, spot steady, 22s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 27s. 6d. Rosin—Common firm, 4s. 4 1/2d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7 1/2d. Linseed oil—Firm, 34s. 3d.

WOOL CLASSING

A matter of great importance to growers, and one which has given rise to considerable complaint from the buyers' point of view for many years past, has been the faulty and careless manner in which some clips of known excellence have been handled in the shearing shed.

This defect in the general get-up of clips is to a very great extent attributable to insufficient accommodation being given to the classer to deal with the various grades and conditions of wools, also want of expert knowledge and the difficulty arising through not being able to procure good reliable table lands.

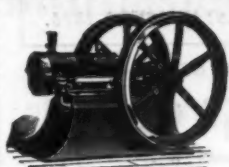
The principal ground for complaint in the past has been the almost total neglect to condition of wool, due regard being rarely given to the classing of heavy, yolk and discolored fleeces, which should always be made a lot by themselves.

As the yield of wool is the most important factor in estimating the true value of the raw material, it will readily be understood how essential it is that the condition of wools in their various classes should be even throughout. Want of attention in this particular, although quality and length of staple may be the same, nevertheless often prejudices the sale to a great extent.

In some clips, when tenderness is not very pronounced, but still is noticeable on examination, it is as important, as in the case of ill-conditioned fleeces, that a separate class should be made for tender wool. We have frequently had brought to our notice cases in point when, through neglect in this essential detail, the mere fact of a few weak fleeces being apparent (though bright and of good length) has had the effect of limiting competition, and has thus been detrimental to the sale to as much as a full penny per pound.

Another salient point, and one which some growers completely lose sight of, is the faulty manner in which the necks, broken, and pieces are skirted and trimmed up. It should be taken into consideration that very often the necks and broken contain some of the lightest and most valuable portions of the clip (except in seasons when burr and seed are very prevalent), and if careful attention were given to the picking and taking off of all locky and fribby ends, they would realize nearly as much as the fleece. When belly wool is of good length, and for this reason can be used as a combing wool, attention might to advantage be given to the careful trimming and skirting, which would amply repay the little extra outlay in this direction.

Perhaps even to a greater extent is the wide disparity displayed in the classing of crossbreds, and frequently does it occur that a would-be buyer of apparently a straight line of crossbreds leaves it severely alone on account of its irregularity as regards quality and length.

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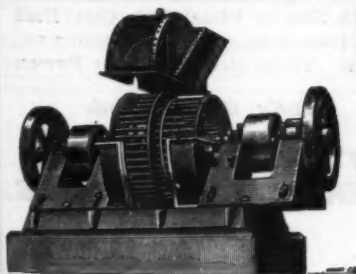
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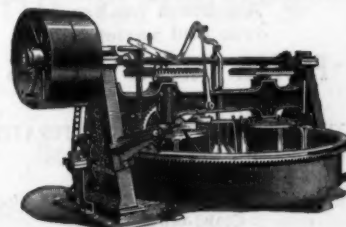
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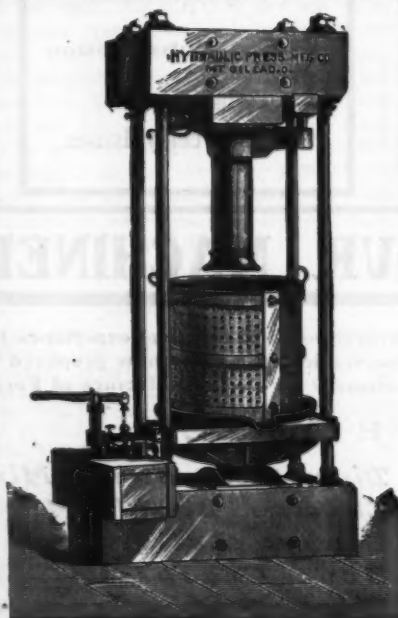
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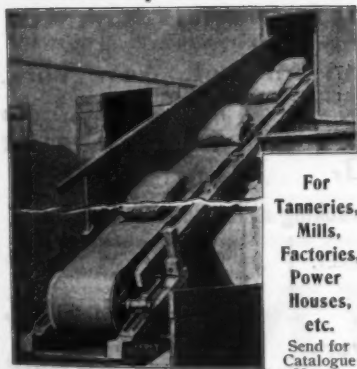
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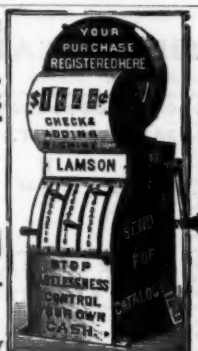
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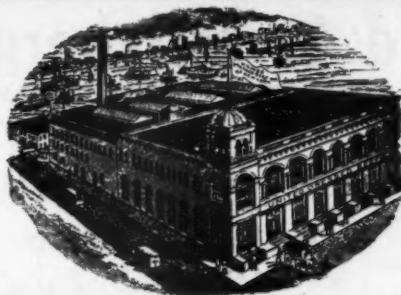
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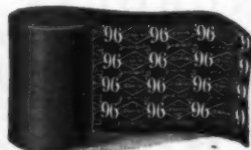
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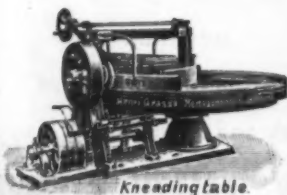
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